THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 113 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

JAMES STEPHE S

Arrival of the President of the Irish Republic—Why He Came and What He Expects to Do—Scenes at the Pier and at the Hotel—How the President Looks and What He Says—Ireland Eager for the Fray—Blow to be Struck During Present Year—A Serenade by 99th Regiment—A Speech by Jas. Stephens.

From the New York Tribune.

The O'Mahony received a telegram from Sandy Hook, yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, stating that James Stephens, President of the Irish Republic, was then on board the *Napoleon III*, which would arrive at Pier No. 50, North River, about 6 o'clock in the evening. The excitement this intelligence aroused among the habitues of the Fenian headquarters in Union Square may be better imagined than described. The news was expected, but it nevertheless seemed sudden and surprised somewhat those who have been for a long time preparing for the event.

Until recently the head of the Fenian Brotherhood—head, we opine, in more than one sense—did not intend to visit this country, and he only came because the more earnest friends of Irish liberty demanded his presence here for the purpose of reconciling the wings of the party in this country, which, instead of turning their entire strength against their English foe, were impeding the progress of their co-laborers in Ireland by dissensions among themselves. To put an end to this domestic quarrel and to unite, if possible, the opposing factions, by accurate statements of what was being done upon the ground where the expected battle is to be fought, and by such conciliatory measures as may be deemed advisable, is the immediate cause of this visit from the President of the Irish republic.

James Stephens came to this country by request. He regarded it as his duty to fight the battle out there, and his place was the thickest of the fray. He was disappointed. Early last September the blow would have been struck, but just at that moment, almost, that Ireland was ready, the Fenians here quarrelled. He believes now, that but for this event, the freedom of that country would to-day be an accomplished fact. At first he determined to wait, and allow his friends to reconcile their own differences, but as time passed on the breach widened. At length he yielded to the solicitations of the leaders here, and came to make an effort, by his personal presence, to quell the feud.

THE ARRIVAL.

Immediately upon the receipt of the despatch, the Reception Committee was called together at headquarters. It consists of the following Fenians:—John Rafferty, Chairman; Captain Duff, Dr. D. M. Brossman, Thomas Egan, D. M. Sutton, Patrick Daly, District Centre; John McGowen, John O'Connor, W. L. Creed, and Wm. Griffin, Treasurer of the Brotherhood. Rooms had been already engaged, in anticipation of the arrival of their distinguished visitor, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and now all that was to be done in this regard was to have them made ready for his reception. Then carriages were to be secured for the accommodation of their guest, and, while these preliminaries were being arranged, the news spread, apparently, to the remotest corner of the island. It also found its way into one of the evening papers, and, although many doubted the truth of the rumor, more believed. At the appointed hour the pier at which the vessel was expected, and the neighboring streets, were filled with those who wished to do honor to the man they now call "Ireland's foremost patriot."

About 6 o'clock the steamer arrived, but was detained in the river nearly two hours before she effected a landing. Stephens was recognized, however, before this, and hailed with such shouts as we have seldom heard. When the gangway was put out a rush was made towards the vessel, but the captain shouted that the pier must be cleared before the President could land. Roundsman Muldoon of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, with a squad of Metropolitan Police, cleverly accomplished that object, and the Committee met and formally welcomed their guest.

After a few moments passed in private consultation, they entered their carriages and drove to the Metropolitan Hotel, through Morton and Bleecker streets to Broadway. Messrs. Rafferty, Brossman, and Kelly occupied a carriage with the President. Captain M. L. O'Brien, of Keokuk; Lieutenant William Smith O'Brien, of Detroit; Lieutenant James M. Gillons, of New York; and Thomas Moore, Civil Engineer, who accompanied Stephens in his voyage from Havre, were under the charge of the remainder of the Committee, and took the same route, also in carriages. The crowd followed on foot. When we say that it was very large and very enthusiastic, that it rent the air with shouts for Stephens, the Irish Republic, the Fenian Brotherhood, and "the Green," we only suggest in a mild way the demonstrations that took place.

AT THE HOTEL.

Broadway from Prince to Houston street was filled with Fenians when the President arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. They crowded upon the carriage in which he rode; they blocked the sidewalk; they crushed each other in the doorway; they occupied the rotunda and overflowed into the offices and reading-rooms. They frightened the horses, broke the traces, and would have drawn the vehicle through Broadway, we have no doubt, if the accident had occurred earlier. As soon as he could possibly be pushed through the crowds, he was carried to room No. 230 by the Committee, and locked in, a fact which disappointed many who desired personally to congratulate him upon his escape and his safe arrival.

PERSONAL.

James Stephens is apparently about 5 feet 8 inches in height, 45 years of age, and has a ruddy complexion, blonde hair, and small, bright, bluish-grey eyes. He is broad-shouldered, and seems capable of a great deal of physical endurance. He has a full forehead, is entirely bald, and wears a full beard, the moustache bristling straight downward over his mouth, giving evidence of strength and vigor. He speaks the first words of a sentence slowly and deliberately, and in a clear tone, but closes it quite rapidly, while his phrases grow in force and distinctness as they approach a period. His manners are easy and his movements unrestrained and not lacking in grace. He seems frank and candid, and utters his opinions concerning the movement in such a manner as to induce his hearers to believe that he is speaking the convictions of a lifetime.

His nationality is unmistakably told in his peculiar enunciation; but his words are generally well chosen, and although not many, invariably and directly suggest the entire idea he intends to convey. He speaks proudly, yet not immodestly, of his escape from Richmond Prison, and evidently regards the achievement as an excellent joke. Altogether Mr. Stephens is a quiet, unobtrusive, and earnest gentleman, and if we may be permitted to judge from half an hour's interview, is eminently worthy of the position in which he has been placed by the Fenian Brotherhood.

THE CAUSE AND OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

The cause of his visit to this country has already been indicated in the opening paragraphs of this article. He came at the request of the Fenian leaders. He left Dublin on the 13th of March, and arrived at Paris on the 18th, where he remained a little more than a month, sailing from Havre for New York on the 28th proximo. He comes for the sole purpose of endeavoring, by conciliation, to repair the breach that has been made in the Fenian ranks in this country by the quarrels of the O'Mahony and Roberts. This is the only cause of his leaving Ireland, and the only object of his visit to this country.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

In a conversation, Mr. Stephens said that the people of Ireland were ready, early last September, to strike the intended blow against England, and gave it as his firm conviction that but for the difference that sprang up in this country about that time, the power of the British military force would have been broken and Ireland would to-day be virtually free. The English might, perhaps, have held some of the seaports; but their ability to land troops upon the island would have been destroyed. While smarting under the failure of his plans, he wrote strongly and somewhat bitterly of his friends here; but when he spoke of "lopping off the rotten branches" he intended first to be sure that the branches were rotten. He still thinks it possible to accomplish the desired object during the present year, and openly avows his purpose of returning to Ireland as soon as he can succeed in uniting the Brotherhood here.

HIS ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND PRISON.

After his escape from Richmond Prison—full details of details of which have been already printed—he remained in Dublin nearly four months. He was in the hands of his friends, and knew the movements of the police as soon as they were made. To use his own phrase, "Our police was better than theirs." He sat in his room, and every morning heard the newsboys shouting "The arrest of Stephens" under his window. He went out whenever it was necessary, and at the moment when he was announced as arrested was sitting in council and perfecting arrangements to overthrow the British power. It never occurred to him to leave Ireland to secure his own personal safety, for he regarded that as more secure there than he did when on his passage to France. He met, at one time, a party of sixty persons who were seeking him, and does not think it strange they did not find him, although he was so near. The escape from prison took place on the 20th of November, and he left Dublin on the 13th of March. He could have remained there forever with safety, and regards his information concerning the movements of the British Government as much more nearly correct than anything they can learn of the Fenian movement.

HIS MOVEMENTS WHILE IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Stephens, while here, regards himself as entirely at the disposal of his friends. The Committee who now have him in charge will make an effort to have the Council Chamber placed at their disposal, and he will probably remain there throughout the day to receive any who may call. A grand Fenian demonstration will be held in Jones' Wood before his departure. No programme has as yet been announced, and none will be published until the question of using City Hall has been decided.

Mr. Stephens, we learn, has accepted an invitation to witness the dramatic performance this evening at Niblo's Garden.

SERENADE, AND SPEECH FROM MR. STEPHENS.

Notwithstanding that it had been concluded to give no serenade to the Head Centre last evening, some enthusiastic members of the Brotherhood were not to be deterred from immediately giving expression to their enthusiasm through a band of music and an impromptu serenade. Accordingly about 11½ o'clock the sound of music was heard coming down Broadway, and a large crowd almost immediately filled the street in front of the Metropolitan. The first tune played by the band on arriving at the hotel was "Hail to the Chief," which was followed by continued and enthusiastic cheering and cries for Stephens. Mr. Stephens came down from his room, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, and appeared on the balcony, where, being recognized, the most enthusiastic cheering followed, and the band played "St. Patrick's Day."

Mr. Stephens then stepped to the front of the balcony, and spoke as follows:—

COUNTRYMEN:—(Great cheering)—Though finding you broken into parties, and your faith, perhaps, somewhat shaken, I still expect that you will work on earnestly and energetically to the end. ("We will! we will!" Cheers.) I not only expect it, but am convinced that you will fulfil your promise. (Cheers.) All power is with the people, and my faith in the people is unshaken. (Cheers.) You have the power to accomplish your object, and you will do it. ("We will.") The men at home have done their part. (A voice—"We are ready to do ours.") The power of your friends in Ireland is as strong as ever. All the action that the Government put forth has not weakened it a jot. (Immense cheering.) We want all good men to enter the party. We want such a combined power as will enable us to act with our full force against the enemy. Say nothing against any person, say nothing against any party, until proved to be guilty. We have a great deal of work before us. In a few days I shall be able to give you words of cheer. (A voice—"Have your weapons ready.") I hope I shall be able to reconcile the differences that have sprung up among you. (Voice—"It was not our fault.") I have faith in the people. You must give over party quarrels and dissensions. I have come here to accomplish that object. The committee which has been appointed have been collecting the facts, and, when I have seen the result of their labors, I shall be able, I believe, to unite you in harmony and strength. Can I count on you? (Cheers, "Yes, yes.") The prisons of Ireland are full of your brothers. I left Ireland and have come to America because I was invited. I was told the organization wanted me, have come over in answer to the call, resolved to act in the largest spirit of conciliation, and work as if nothing had happened, to do justice to all parties, and to pick the good men. (Cries, "Sweeney," "Sweeney.") I use no bitter word towards any man, I only ask you to excuse me this evening from any further remarks. (Cheers.)

The band then played "Tara's Hall" and "Minstrel Boy." The crowd then cheered, and called for "Sweeney," and others, and were so vociferous that Mr. Stephens again came forth and said:—

"Brothers, I thank you sincerely for your compliment. I now bid you good-night, and request you kindly to retire to your homes, in the hope that you will become entirely united and consolidated in good feeling." (Cheers).

The band then played "The Wearing of the Green" and "The Star Spangled Banner," after which Mr. Stephens retired to his room, and the crowd slowly dispersed.

ANOTHER SERENADE.

It is announced that Mr. Stephens will be the recipient of a second serenade this evening, which will be a more grand affair than the previous one.

A THEFT AT THE VATICAN.—A correspondent in Rome writes:—"There has lately occurred at the Vatican a serious event, which has caused uneasiness in the Pontifical household, but which it is sought to keep secret. There has been abstracted from a secret drawer in the Pope's bureau, a portfolio containing the autograph letters addressed to him by foreign sovereigns. Many of the letters are from the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia. The letters from Napoleon III, which are said to compromise the latter, the Pope kept in reserve, and people of weight affirm that he intended to publish them eventually, in order that they might be judged by facts, and that the whole world might see how solemn promises had been violated. This purpose, if ever entertained, may be modified by the audacious theft of the portfolio."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Proceedings of the Convention in Cheever's Church, New York—Speeches by Lucretia Mott, E. Cady Stanton, H. W. Beecher, and Others—Various Doings in the Convention—A Shrill Demand for the Ballot for Women, Etc. Etc.

From the World.

The Woman's Rights Convention met yesterday morning at the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's) with a very large attendance.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a fine, portly, middle-aged woman in black silk dress, and short nebular curls, with a blue ribbon in her hair, occupied the chair. Upon the platform were Mrs. Martha Wright, of Auburn; Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Gage, Theodore Tilton, Abby Kelly Foster, Lucretia Mott, Mr Sergeant of Boston and afterwards Henry Ward Beecher, and Mrs. Frances Elen Watkins, also took their places on the platform, with beaming faces.

Mrs Stanton opened the meeting by reading the resolutions, which were adopted.

MRS. STANTON WANTS TO MAKE WOMAN'S SPHERE ILLIMITABLE.

Mrs. Stanton then made a formal address. She said the outer world, as well as the home, needs woman to look after the order of its arrangement. With the ballot, woman would extend her sphere and make her sphere as illimitable as her wants. Shall Senators in their places tell us that woman does not need the vote when forty thousand women in this city are living at starving prices by the needle; and below these in lower depths are mighty multitudes of fallen angels, over whose misery and crime society draws a veil of forgetfulness, and before that inextricable problem stands appalled.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Here are thousands without self-respect or fear, or hope, or love, who sit in darkness and gloom in the moral lazar houses of disease and despair, waiting for the shadow of death or some good spirits on earth to galvanize them into life again. For such as these, what can be done? Outside the pale of respectability, with every honorable employment closed against them, like an irretrievable blank to them; shall we calmly fold our arms and, like the Pharisees of old, thank God that we are not one of them, and leave them to their fate? No, no; it is your duty and mine, and our interest too, to open new avenues for work to all the class of women, for they are sapping the foundations of our national virtue and strength. We may forget them, but their sins will be avenged on us and our children to the third and fourth generation. With the ballot, we would organize from this class a standing army for the nation—an army not to destroy but to save.

A HINT FOR A NEW COMMISSION

I would have women associated together with men, on equal wages, as inspectors of streets, of prisons, of metropolitan police, commissioned, unarmed, and paid by the State to guard and watch the youth of the nation; with a star on her brow and the sceptre in her hand. Would not woman patrol our streets at the midnight hour with a holier mission than she now does—a dependant on the will and bounty of another? Give a man the right over my subsistence, he has a right over my whole moral being. I would have organized companies of women to abate drunkenness, gambling, licentiousness, to watch and guard the youth, the weak, and ignorant; to counsel the criminal and unfortunate; to look after the order and cleanliness of tenement-houses, streets, and prisons, thus making the mother and wife and sister and daughter a power over this moral realm, and be no longer slave where she should be ruler; no longer a subject where she should be queen. In the narrow sphere now assigned woman, under a dynasty of force, she perishes for want of labor and thought. Shall they who lounge on velvet cushions, clothed in purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously every day, tell us they do not care to vote? Have you no duties to the sad, the ill, and outraged of your own sex? (Here a very stout woman, in a front pew, began to look agonized in the countenance and, at the end of every measured sentence that fell from Mrs. Stanton, she uttered the word "Amen," who'e two or three other stout women put their handkerchiefs to their eyes, and some young women laughed audibly. But still the first old lady clapped her hands and nodded her head, and said "Amen.")

A HINT IN CASE OF ANOTHER DRIVER'S STRIKE.

Mrs. Stanton continued by saying that women should be conductors on cars and railroads, drivers in carriages and stages, and saw no objection to it, if even ladies can drive two horses in Fifth avenue, in the Park, with a man on the back seat for ornament. (Laughter.) Why may not the less fortunate women earn two dollars a day as drivers on the cars and stages? There would be less cruelty to the horses; less swearing and quarrelling in our streets. Woman's influence in all departments would introduce more elements of brightness and beauty. Go into the editorial sanctums. She had often been sorry that such men as William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton—men who hold in their hands the destiny of nations—should be compelled to forge their thunderbolts in such dark and dingy dens. (The stout woman cried "Amen!")

Theodore Tilton, who sat by the side of Abby Kelly Foster, smiled calmly.

Mrs. Stanton asked, if woman knows enough to be hung does she not know enough to vote on the laws by which she is hung? (The stout woman clasps her hand and nods her head.) Mrs Stanton then refuted the idea that the home, the Church and the State were distinct spheres. Woman was needed in public affairs. As there is that physical difference between woman and man necessary for the propagation of the race, so there is that spiritual difference necessary to the vitalizing of thought in American politics. She saw the dawn of a new era as clearly as she ever saw the sunlight on the eastern hills, and she believed the hour of woman had come.

SOME JOKES BY THEODORE TILTON.

Theodore Tilton was the next speaker. He said that, however dark and gloomy and doleful might be the place where newspapers were printed, his office was ever bright when Mrs. Stanton visited it. The salutation of the speaker, "Mrs Chairwoman," was received with an outburst of laughter, and the Chair suggested that she be addressed as Mrs. President.

The speaker considered that this meeting was called to enforce the most humane and beautiful idea that was ever introduced into politics—the giving of the ballot to woman; and never until that idea is coined into the statute-book of this land will our Government be worthy of the name of a republic. The ballot was the right, not of woman, or man, or the lawyer, or minister, or editor, but the citizen. He demanded the ballot for woman not for woman's sake, but for the sake of man. We need woman in politics; when she enters it bad men will be driven from it. Shall we have a woman for President? For one, he would thank God if we had a man for President. In speaking further of woman, Mr. Tilton indulged in a joke. He said the chief bone of contention in the world had been the rib taken out of Adam's body, wherewith God made Eve. (Laughter.) He referred to woman's work in literature, and, alluding to Lucy Aiken's work, spoke of it as Lucy Hutchison's, and correcting himself, said he had not been to the theatre lately, or seen his friend, Mr. Beecher, before for two or three weeks.

A RECREANT RETURNS TO THE FOLD.

All the anti-slavery people were present at the convention; but the ladies of the convention, who mostly wore corkscrew curls, had also succeeded in drawing out the lately recreant Henry Ward Beecher. He said it might be asked why at such a time as this, when the attention of the whole nation is concentrated upon the reconstruction of our States, we should intrude a new and advance question. Because the question is one and the same. We are not now discussing merely the question of the vote for the freedmen as new-born citizens; that is a fact which compels us to discuss the whole underlying question of Government. That is the case in court, and when the judge shall have given his decision, that decision will cover the whole question of civil society, and the relation of every individual in it as agents and actors. The history of the development of man during the last thousand years has been collection for the sake of distribution. It was needful that fraternities and professions should be established, in order that law and medicine should protect themselves.

But now education is so diffused that law does not belong to the lawyers, the dissemination of the Gospel to the ministry, nor any other profession to an exclusive class. Men have a right now to be well without a doctor, and go out of the world without a bishop. There are gradual changes going on now, revolutionizing society. It is not necessary now for one to continue in the sphere in which he was born. The Emperor of Russia was noted as the greatest democrat of us all. He has appreciated the right of citizenship, and probably foresees the ultimate result. When all Russia and England will have waked up, it is strange that the mother of republican institutions should so long have withheld personal liberty, the rights of man. In England but one man in six has a right to vote. It is the general, universal law that all men shall partake of the manufacture of the law which governs them. This is the world through, and he who took exception to it he asked to give the reason why. If it was right to give one million black men the right to vote, was it not right to give the same right to one's mother or sister? He was in favor of giving the right to Irishmen to vote. Every Democratic politician was willing to have all Irishmen vote unwashed, uncombed, and ragged as they may be.

A FENIAN REFERENCE

Mr. Beecher had a great respect for the Irishman except when he undertook to make war; but that was too ludicrous. (Laughter.) For wind fighter commend him to Irishmen. Woman, Mr. Beecher said, should be a nursing mother to human society. She should be interested in the sum total of that society in which she lives. He argued not for a woman's right to vote, but for a woman's duty to discharge citizen life. The questions that are to fill our politics in the future are not to be mere money questions, or questions of party power and ambition. Questions of labor are hereafter to occupy the nation. The question How shall work find leisure, and how is sure knowledge? In such a question woman's instinct is better than man's wisdom. For the sake of such questions that are knocking at our doors, he declared that woman ought to feel it her duty to mingle in public affairs. In the future, schools, books, and newspapers are to be more powerful than exchequers and banks, not to undervalue these. We are near the end of all isms, and questions of morality are to come before the people. Without women you shall never perfect human society. It was woman's duty to take part in public affairs.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE STATE.

A woman who is content to wash stockings, and make johnny-cakes bring up her boys, is an undergrown woman, and when she comes to Heaven she will spend the first thousand years in getting to that state to which she ought to have attained before she died. Woman will purify the ballot-box, and when woman comes to the polls, the Red Sea of loud-mouthed politicians will divide to let her pass through. It is said woman will lose her delicacy by mixing in politics. If she were to go into partnership with a politician, that would be true. One Thoreau's politician has corruption enough to spoil a whole village. But it is not expected that woman will be any less a woman than ever. She must be more of a woman. We need a different element.

But it is said that the woman is represented by the man. But, if that argument is true, why does not the father represent the boy after he has arrived at the age of twenty-one, as well as the girl? Why not go back to the idea of the patriarch acting for the whole family? It is said that women are excitable, and there would be introduced acrimony into policy. Well, he would not for the world contaminate politics. (Laughter.) He would admit that woman was an excitable creature, and that politics did not need any more excitement. But the excitability of men and women would neutralize each other. Seriously, however, he attached no weight to that argument. He concluded with an eloquent peroration.

BEECHER SOUND ON A DRINKING QUESTION.

Mr. Beecher having consulted a testament and handed it to Mr. Tilton during his speech, the latter told a story which he had heard often from ministers, none of whom had pocket-testaments; but every one of whom, when a corkscrew was called for to open the champagne, pulled one out of his pocket.

Mr. Beecher said he was ashamed to say he was sufficiently acquainted with such subjects as to know that they did not use corkscrews for champagne. It was ale, he believed, instead of champagne, for which the corkscrews were wanted. (Laughter.)

A HORNET'S NEST FOR SUMNER.

Mrs. Stanton said, as Mr. Beecher had told how respectfully the Queen of England was received in Parliament, she would like to tell the audience how a Republican Senate received the petition from the women of New England. Instead of presenting it as it should have been, with an appropriate speech on the subject, a Senator actually presented it with an apology for so doing—a petition from New England women, headed by Lydia Maria Child, Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, made an apology in presenting that petition.

Susan B. Anthony then read a petition, which is to be presented to Congress from this convention, showing Mr Sumner very pertinently that every one of his arguments in favor of negro suffrage apply also to women, and that he is thoroughly committed by his own words for woman's suffrage.

When Sumner reads that petition he will feel as though he had a hornet's nest about his ears.

MR. PHILLIPS THROWS A PAIL OF COLD WATER ON THE AUDIENCE.

Wendell Phillips was then introduced. He said there had existed at a certain time an inquiry as to the reason why at a certain stage of the meeting, a man always got up and went out, and a number of surgeons held an autopsy on the man to find the reason. They found it. It was because his brain was full. He thought that this was the condition of this audience after Mr. Beecher's speech. He called attention to the fact that it is not the Legislature so much as fashion that keeps woman back. The young man comes to the city and in a few years is rich; why don't the women do it? It is because fashion has decreed that a boy may work and engage in business, and that a woman may not. Large as the ballot is, large as legislation is, behind it are broader opportunities.

Business, the colleges, medicine, law—all the thousand prizes of life are before woman, but fashion denies her entrance; the only thing that blocks the door to these paths is their own opinion, and an opinion that she can change. The edict of woman's decisive opinion will close the groggeries of New York much quicker than the police can stop them. The trouble of this cause is that it is to be argued against the wishes and purpose of its victims. The unrepresented millions of England swell the voice of John Bright. When we come to the woman question, the first great abiding difficulty is that woman herself is the obstacle.

She fills the chair most potent in the university of this discussion—that of public opinion—and she utters her verdict against it. He would remind woman that legislation was but a circumstance in the broad circle of forces that make and mould public affairs. The tempter to vice in the street of New York is not the *rou*e, it is the absurdly fastidious and bigotedly religious sister who lives in a fine mansion within half a mile. She is the one that binds the limbs God made alert, and hands her sister over to the tempter.

UNPALATABLE ADVICE.

Go home and reform yourselves. Go home, and let there emanate that influence from society which is the creature and the creator of public opinion. Woman is equal in literature, and the literature of the middle ages that wasn't readable was purged. But give woman the ballot, and I don't count on the millennium the next day.

MR. PHILLIPS LACKS KEEN AGONY OF INTEREST FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

I don't feel that keen agony of interest in this question that I did in the slave, nor that I did in the temperance cause, because the drunkard's vice unfitted him to help us in the effort to lift him on his feet. Let us remember the moment you take off your ban every medical college will be open, every avenue of business will be open. Don't ignore the power of woman; it is too great. Let it be loosened. It is hidden; we want to be able to find it and indict it. Let woman know that no one stops her but herself. She has her own arms, she corrupts her sisters. (Feeble applause.)

Mrs Gage, a grim, middle-aged lady, with a cap on the back of her head, and a bunch of curls in front, on each side, upheld by a comb, next spoke. She commenced by saying that the reason that woman's influence was directed in the avenues of fashion was because, for centuries, she had had no opportunity to exert it in any other direction. She closed with a lengthy allegory concerning an old ruin.

PHILADELPHIA GETS A WIPE.

Mrs. Harper, of Ohio, a colored lady, nicely dressed, with her hair frizzed behind, was the next speaker. She related something of her own experience, to show the inequality of the law in its operation on women and men. She was very indignant against Philadelphia for the manner in which that intensely radical city treats negroes.

Lucretia Mott also said a few words.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MERGED INTO EQUAL RIGHTS.

After a recess of an hour the meeting again convened, and the Woman's Rights Association was disbanded, and in its place there was established the American Equal Rights Association, with Lucretia Mott as President, having for its object the obtaining of the right of suffrage for all persons, "without regard to complexion, race, or sex," which includes, of course, "Indians not taxed," as well as Chinamen and intelligent orang-outangs. Some ladies made speeches criticising Mr. Phillips's remarks, and Mr. Theodore Tilton suggested, in substance, that the differences between Charles Sumner and Susan B. Anthony be adjusted by the union of the two, who are at present both single, in the bonds of matrimony.

The Equal Rights Association proposes to "agitate" in an extraordinarily violent manner during the next few months—deliver speeches, hold conventions and meetings, distribute tracts, appoint committees, circulate petitions, receive subscriptions, send out agents, organize local associations, give tea-parties, send Mr. Bolton to Boston, and circulate Phillips and Garrison and Beecher for the purpose of inducing the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in this State, to strike the word "male" from the Constitution.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Jefferson Davis Indicted for High Treason.

ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY AT NORFOLK, VA.

The Trial to take Place in June.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Yesterday Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason against the United States by the Grand Jury in session at Norfolk, and the trial of the prisoner, it is supposed, will take place in June. Dr. Bigelow, of Alexandria, one of the members of the Grand Jury, who reached Baltimore this morning, says the statement that Mr. J. Gillingham, the foreman of the Grand Jury, declined serving as a member of that body after hearing the opening charge of Judge Underwood, is incorrect. Mr. Gillingham had never served on a jury before, and simply requested to be excused from acting as foreman, stating as his reason that he was afraid he was not competent to fill that position. He made no objection whatever to serving as a member of the jury.

NORFOLK, Va., May 11.—Late yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in session here, brought in a true bill against Jeff. Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, to meet in Richmond.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Public Domain.

As an evidence of the extraordinary activity in the disposal of the public domain, the Commissioner of the General Land Office states that, in the month of April last, patents for California claims were issued amounting to 67,639 acres. During the same period Oregon donation patents covering 37,857 acres were issued.

Richmond Loyalty.

The Richmond *Examiner* was out in mourning yesterday for the anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson, and called upon the people to deck the graves of the Rebel dead with flowers, thousands of persons obeying the request.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

It is believed here there will be a general change all round in the Internal Revenue offices of your city, and a number of candidates are spoken of for both Assessor and Collector of the Second District. S. M. Zulick, recently appointed Collector of the Third District, will probably be confirmed, and Peter A. Keyser, Assistant Assessor, same District, will be made Assessor in place of Fletcher Budd.

The Hon. Leonard Myers, who was urging the claims of Mr. George C. Evans for Collector of the Third District, is now working for Zulick's confirmation. The Senate Finance Committee, who have Sloanaker's fate in charge, have not reported his name for confirmation. The Philadelphia delegation, with the exception of Judge Kelley, are urging his claims. Senators Wilson, Wade, and Nye, of Nevada, who is rivalling Sumner, are strongly opposing these confirmations.

From Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 10.—The 12th Colored Regiment, Colonel Duncan, passed through here to-day *en route* for Fort Union, New Mexico, accompanied by a train of 115 wagons. Many of the officers have their families with them.

A RAGGED SCHOOL STORY ABOUT A GENEROUS BOY.—In a speech at Leith on the 27th ultimo, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie told the following story:—On one occasion a very serious crime was committed by one of the boys in the Edinburgh Ragged School. He had broken a rule sacred in the school and must be punished. Mr. Gibb, the Governor, assembled the school, and the boy was told to strip. Strip he did to the skin, and stood before them a spectacle that wrung the teacher's heart—so thin, so worn, so starved like, so wretched, that Mr. Gibb had not the heart to bid the janitor lay on the whip. But he must be punished; so Mr. Gibb turned round to the other boys and said: "You see that child, will any one bear the punishment in his room; will any one bear the strokes for him?" Then a little fellow off with his jacket and took his place, and bared his back for the blows.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 11, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices continue steady. In Government bonds there is less doing. 7·30s sold at 102¼; 102 was bid for 5-20s; 108⅛ for 6s of 1881; and 95⅛ or 10-40s. City loans are in good demand at the advance. The new issue sold at 98⅞@99, and old do. at 95. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 89½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54⅛@54½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30⅝@30¾, a slight advance; Reading at 53⅜, no change; Little Schuylkill at 37, an advance of ½; North Pennsylvania at 38, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 61, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32½@33, a slight decline; 55½ was bid for Minehill; and 41 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21⅝; and Hestonville at 29½, a decline of ⅝; 82 was bid for Second and Third; 54 for Tenth and Eleventh; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 29½. 140 was bid for First National; 218 for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 54 for Girard; 62½ for City; and 56 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill preferred sold at 34⅛@34¼; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 63 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull. Ocean sold at 8⅛; Caldwell at ⅜; and Dalzell at 1⅛.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is abundant at 4@5 per cent. Prime commercial paper is scarce, and short dates can be used at 5½@6 per cent; for good, 6½@7. The flow of currency from the West continues, and as the season advances, still lower rates on call loans will be made, as all long engagements are avoided. Sterling Exchange is lower, and 109½ is the quotation for bankers' bills."

—The New York *Times* says:—

"The holders of Tennessee State bonds can receive their arrearages of interest since 1861 by forwarding the overdue coupons to the First National Bank of Nashville, in a new bond of the State, of the same tenor as the old bonds, provided the coupons amount to an even $1000. If they are short of that sum they can be sold at Nashville for seventy cents on the dollar, cash. It is probable, also, though we are not authorized to announce the fact, that the July, 1866, coupon will be cashed at the same time by the bank at Nashville. Of the prompt payment of this coupon at maturity we have no doubt, and it is gratifying to know that nearly all the railway companies to whom the bonds of the State were originally loaned will furnish their respective quotas of interest. It is not necessary for the holders of the old bonds of the State to send them out to Nashville for examination; only overdue coupons are required to be forwarded."

—The Boston *Traveller* says:—

"The money market continues very easy. Prime collateral loans, on call, or returnable after brief notice, are readily obtained by first-standing borrows at six and, in some instances, at five per cent. The discount market is rather inactive, in consequence of a continued scarcity of desirable paper for sale, than from any lack of purchasers. The best indorsed commercial notes, having a few months to run, are negotiated very easily at about seven per cent., and choice single names at the same rate, while others in less favor submit to eight and nine per cent. The lower grades are harder to pass, and range from 10 to 15 per cent."

OPERATIONS OF GOLD BROKERS—HEAVY VERDICT.—Herman Friend vs. Lippman Topitz—This suit resulted from operations in gold during the year 1864. Defendant employed plaintiff to purchase gold for him on commission. A margin of $6000 was furnished. The gold was bought and sold with the money of plaintiff. In March, 1865, owing to the condition of the country, gold began to decline. Defendant, being a purchaser, was therefore a loser; his margin being insufficient, having run out, plaintiff called upon him to take the gold on hand. Mr. Topiltz declined. The usual formal notice of sale was then served upon him, and in March gold to the amount of $43 150 was sold at 152½. Allowing the amount of margin, this gold was disposed of at a loss to plaintiff of $13,126 25, for the recovery of which, with interest, this action was brought. These are substantially the facts as stated in the complaint. It appeared for the defense that though the plaintiff had some half a million in gold on hand, he did not keep it separate from that used in the transactions between himself and Mr. Topiltz. Counsel for the defense moved for a nonsuit on the ground that plaintiff's duty was to have the specific gold ready for delivery, and not refer the defendant to his general personal responsibility. This motion was denied by the Court, when it was set up that the margin of the defendant was the limit of his loss. After able arguments of counsel the jury retired, and brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $14,144 25.

S. P. Nash for plaintiff; A. R. Dyott for defendant.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$5000 U S 7·30s July	102½	200 sh Ocean	lots. s30 8
$1000 Pa. 6s	89½	100 sh Catawissa pf.	30
$1100 City 6s, old	95	200 sa	do lots. b30 30
$31000 do. mun. lots	98½	100 sh	do. s30wn 30
$10000 do. new	99	100 sh	do. 30
$10000 do. new lots	99	100 sh	Sch N 0'. b10 34
$4000 Allegheny 6s	73	300 sh	do. lots. b5 34
$3000 do.	b5 73	100 sh	do. b30 34
$1000 Sch Nav 6s	82. 85½	100 sh	Reading. b30 53½
$1200 Sch Nav Loan.	85	100 sh	do. s30 53½
$8000 Reading 6s, 70.	95	16 sh	Lehigh Nav. c 54½
$5000 Leh Nav 6s.	84 87½	50 sh	Lit Sch. 37
$600 Morris C'l b 1.	84	20 sh	Leh Val. 61
$1000 do.	83½	100 sh	Ph & E. s10 32½
$10000 Un'n C'l bs lots	15	100 sh	do. s30 32½
500 sh Dalzell	1	100 sh	do. s30wn 32½
500 sh Caldwell	⅜	38 sh	Mech Bk. lots 29½
70 sh Penn R.	lots 54½	100 sh	13th & 15th b30 21½
100 sh	do. s80wn 54½	800 sh	Hest. lots. b30 29½
112 sa	do. lots 54½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A M.	129½	12 M.	129½
11 A M.	129½	1 P. M.	129½

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129	129½
American Silver, 1s and 2s	121	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	114	115
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129	129½
American Silver, 1s and 2s	122	124
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¼	11⅜
" " July

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Calendar of Losses.

From the Tribune.

During the quarter ending last December, the losses in 110 considerable fires throughout the country are reckoned above $20,000,000, and those for the whole year double the year previous, and far exceeding many former years. This is accounted for by extraordinary losses in certain fires, such as the burning of cotton, and Government and city warehouses, and one or two extensive factories. 75 fires occurred in New York State, with a loss of nearly $8,000,000. 25 houses were destroyed in a single fire at Lima, N. Y., and 100 in Belfast, Me. The severest loss of life during a fire occurred at Charleston, where a score of people were killed by falling walls. Cotton burned in store and on shipboard, 7000 bales. In nine years the total in fires of $20,000 and upwards falls short of $72,000,000.

We are here generally estimating only land and house fires, and perhaps not in all respects from an insurance point of view. Let us add a review of the recent quarter, ending with the last of April. In thirty-eight fires of $100,000 loss and upward, the total destruction amounted to $10,670,000. We compare this with the former quarter, in which thirty-eight fires of the same degree occurred, with a general reported loss of more than $18,000,000. The chief losers have been the cities of New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Buffalo, the Oil Regions, the Michigan Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, and the general Government. Cotton, amounting to between three and four millions of dollars, was burned in Mobile. Pike's splendid opera house was lately destroyed in Cincinnati; and in the last eight months, chiefly in the quarter just past, a score of fires dried as many wells in the oil regions. Fires on ship, steamboat, and railroad have not yet been reckoned, but make up a large supplement to the other volume of losses by fire. The amount of cotton thus destroyed in the last two quarters would easily reach 12,000 bales—a fact of further warning against careless shipment and storage.

Statistics of railroad disaster are still of prevailing interest, and full of grave suggestion. From September to January the number of accidents, involving loss of property and life—say at least an average of two deaths to each occurrence—were 76, of which 23 were outright collisions. In eight cases trains were precipitated; eight more were explosions; in three, bridges broke down; in four, switches were misplaced; and in one or two instances the cars ran off trestles. On several railroads as many as three or four locomotives were destroyed in twenty-four hours. The railroads of New York were debited with twenty accidents. On all the railroads of the country, estimating from the quarterly figures, the accidents were not far less than 200 during the year 1865.

Contrasted with this statement, the quarter gone by shows either improvement or good fortune in the management of the roads. We count only twenty-three accidents, the worst of them two collisions on railroads near New York, and one case of bridge-breaking; the whole with a loss of between fifty and seventy lives. A phenomenal crime, the attempt by one person to cause a train to be thrown off the track, was lately frustrated on the Shore-line Road. We see that in eight months very nearly one hundred railroad accidents take place, more than one-fourth of the number collisions, and at least one-tenth explosions.

Here it is worth while making a general count of explosions. Out of 31 which occurred between September and January, 8 were on railroads, 10 on steamboats, 8 in shops and factories; 6 were from gun powder, and 1 from glinoine oil, or nitro-glycerine. Between January and May occurred 28, some of them of most terrible character, and nearly all explosions of engine boilers. By the explosions of the steamers *Missouri* and *Miami*, and the steamboat *Carter*, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, more than 400 lives were lost. The new explosive essence known as nitro glycerine has already cost three accidents, and nearly 100 lives. By 56 explosions, in the last eight months, it is not improbable that 1000 persons have been killed. This dry statement is the index of most appalling catastrophies.

Steamboat accidents and losses have a similar painful variety. Out of 70 boats lost or destroyed, principally on the Western rivers, 13 had collided, 10 exploded, 7 were burned, and 9 lost through leakage. Five disasters took place on the Lakes, for seven or eight on the Mississippi; 12 steamboats and barges were lost by the St. Louis ice-gorge. By the explosions and collisions probably 300 lives were lost. In the succeeding quarter we reckon forty-two steamers lost, but these include such fearful disasters as the burnings and explosions of the steamers *Missouri*, *Miami*, *Carter*, and *Lockwood*, with an aggregate loss of about 500 lives. Altogether, 117 valuable steamers and their more precious freight of human life and wealth have been sunk or destroyed in eight months. Add to the calendar seventy-five marine disasters, four of them collisions and eight burnings, with a loss of 259 lives, in the quarter ending December; and 48 wrecks between January and May, with about 170 lives lost, most of them in the steamers *Constitution*, *Narcissus*, and other vessels—an aggregate, for eight months, of 123 disasters, costing 429 lives. In these eight months the earthquake showed several alarming symptoms in California, and a storm on the Gulf coast swept away a number of villages. Recapitulating, we observe that in the two last quarters occurred 217 accidents by which railway cars and steamboats were destroyed, 56 severe explosions, and 123 shipwrecks on the American coast. It is not a little remarkable that disasters to inland travel have been more frequent than upon the sea.

The Crops.

From the World.

The recent steady advance in the price of wheat is setting inquiries on foot touching the prospects of the summer and fall crops. Flour is very high, even allowing for the gold premium and the large wages of farm laborers; and there does not seem to be much prospect of a reduction of the price until some of the new crop of wheat is marketed.

From the accounts which reach us through our exchanges and by private advices, we judge that the maturing wheat crop promises well. The winter wheat looked thrifty upon the opening of spring, and, though the season has since been backward, nothing has so far occurred to injure the grain. We do not think, however, that a very large area of ground has been devoted to wheat. The prices last fall were very discouraging to farmers, while farm labor was, and has remained to this time, very high.

The deficiency, however, may be made up by larger quantities than usual of Southern wheat. As food was the first necessity of the Southerners upon the close of the war, they went to work to raise such vegetables and grain as would supply their immediate wants. The freeing of the negro will tend to increase the supply of small grain at all points in the South where cotton cannot be grown profitably. White labor takes more kindly to grain raising than to cotton culture, and there are far more white people now at work in the field in the Border States than before the war.

But the surplus wheat sent to market by the South will be but a very small proportion of what will be needed to supply the wants of the country. It will be marketed early in the season, and where one bushel will come north in July, fifty bushels of Western wheat will go to the Cotton States later in the season; for, notwithstanding the diversion of labor to wheat-growing in the Border States, there has been a far greater diversion of labor to cotton-growing wherever that fibre can be raised. The enormous profits which cotton culture promises has turned the whole available industry of the cotton region to its cultivation this year. It follows, therefore, that the Cotton States will require nearly all their grain and meat from the Middle and Western States, and hence next fall will probably see a vast commerce spring up between the West and South.

If these considerations have any weight, there is a reasonable prospect that the price of wheat will remain high all this year. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the wheat crops of 1864 and 1865 were not large, and we therefore begin a new wheat year with scarcely any surplus. Taking into consideration the discouragements of farmers at the planting season, and the probability of a large demand South next fall, there does not seem much likelihood of cheap flour during 1866. The low price of corn which has obtained up to this time will, no doubt, have its effect in increasing the hog crop of the present year. There is reason to believe, also, that meats of all kinds will be cheaper next fall than now.

English Statesman on American Democracy.

From the Times.

The debate on the English Reform bill has brought out some expressions of opinion in regard to our form of government which are somewhat amusing. A portion of the speech of Mr. Lowe possesses this character. He is of those who, adopting the letter of Lord Macaulay, written in 1832, on receiving a copy of Jefferson's works, as their guide, assume at once the functions of a judge and the profundity of a prophet. In Mr. Lowe's eyes, the method of representation among us is a huge mistake, and its consequences fraught with the direst disasters. We are to die of democracy. When our towns have increased to European dimensions they will swamp the country beneath a flood of poverty and ignorance. It is only the agricultural interest which has preserved us so far; but that will be overbalanced some day. Then, some great question will arise upon which the people will be divided, and anarchy will follow, and a usurper will succeed it.

The opinion of Mr. Macauley was written thirty-four years ago; and since then the cities of the United States have grown to proportions equal to the largest in Europe, with a single exception, and rivalling those of antiquity. During a civil conflict, which as far exceeds in magnitude the civil wars of England as this continent exceeds in size the British Islands, the young but great and growing cities of the republic showed a devotion to the principles of liberty, an energy in the struggle for national life, and a readiness to make patriotic sacrifices, which have never been paralleled in the history of human government. If Mr. Lowe does not know this, he might consult with advantage the record of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Boston, at that epoch in American history when the question was being tested whether this Government should surrender to slavery, and whether, thus surrendering, it should continue to be a Government at all. The agricultural community did nobly during the war. But the cities of the loyal portion of the country did their full proportion of patriotic duty, in men and in means.

Mr. Lowe asks what, if democracy is adopted in England, will become of the House of Peers and of the Established Church? nay, even of the House of Commons itself? What, indeed! Why, Mr. Lowe himself might lose his own seat, since the borough of Calne would most surely be abolished as a separate constituency. His a arm is just, and we sympathize with it.

Mr. Lowe dreads, as following an extension of the suffrage, the dangers of revolution and anarchy. He cites the condition of the Louises of France and others as instances where the upsetting of thrones resulted in terrible popular suffering, to be followed by despotism. And he alludes to the love of the English people for their sovereign as a guarantee of peace within the nation. What if France had been always a republic—would the great revolutions there have arisen if there had been no kings? Why, even in England, is there not already a vast understratum of vice and poverty which is a constant terror in all times of political agitation. Suppose that a bad monarch now ruled the English people, to whom would they be loyal, to him or to themselves? The question is not an unfair one. But let us remind such as Mr. Lowe that we try to educate our voters, and with some success. Our failure to educate some of them is due to the ignorance which they bring with them from Europe. The very element which is most troublesome here is the poor, untaught element which pours forth from every emigrant ship that leaves the Old World. If here, with liberty and representation, these new-comers are for the most part safely trusted, how need they be feared if they were represented at home, and with all the associations of home around them, and where they constitute a power unheard, but never forgotten? The truth, as we read it, is that no harm comes of trusting the people, and that if the people are exasperated by injustice and wrong-doing, they will give a shape to their feelings which will be equally pugnacious under all the forms of government ever invented, but the resort to public violence will be longest postponed where the fullest expression of public opinion is freely conceded.

Condition of Utah—The Radical Party on the Twin Relics of Barbarism.

From the Herald.

We published yesterday some interesting correspondence concerning affairs in Utah Territory. A party who says that he has resided there for some time denies the accounts of frequent murders said to be committed by the Mormons. The stories of assassination which we published the other day attracted the attention also of General Sherman, who sent a cautionary despatch to Brigham Young on the subject. The Mormon leader answers by telegraph that there is no foundation for the reports, except that a soldier, not a Mormon, shot a man in the streets of Great Salt Lake City, and that a Mormon, whose wife had been seduced by a Gentile, shot the offender. Several citizens of Utah have also assured General Sherman that Brigham's statement is correct. We gave all these documents in yesterday's issue; but they do not prove that violence and an utter disregard of the rules of Christian society and the laws of the land do not exist in Utah. Brigham Young says that the Mormon community is not responsible for these two murders; but we have not heard of a coroner's jury fixing the responsibility upon any one, nor of the law having been vindicated in any way. The fact that the Mormon institution is permitted to exist at all within the jurisdiction of the United States is a disgrace to our form of government.

The first plank laid in the platform of the Republican party adopted at the Pittsburg Convention of 1856 was the destruction of what the leaders then denominated "the twin relics of barbarism"—slavery and polygamy. With this motto inscribed upon their banner a large portion of the people rallied around them, and formed a powerful and, finally, a dominant party. Have the pledges been redeemed? As far as slavery is concerned the war settled that question. Slavery is no longer in existence. But the Republican party seem to have forgotten the other relic of barbarism, polygamy, against which they proposed to make war and to utterly exterminate. Everything still thrives in Utah. Brigham Young and his thirty-five wives are in a flourishing condition. A standing army of respectable proportions has just been fully organized in Salt Lake City with a view to resist any encroachment upon their territory or any interference with their peculiar moral or immoral code by the Gentiles. This grossest vice known in the catalogue of sins is practised in a portion of the American domain, under shelter of the law, and what have the Republicans done to prevent it, after all their promises to uproot polygamy? They admit a delegate from the Territory of Utah, a representative of one of the "twin relics of barbarism," to a seat in Congress, while they deny the same right to representatives from the Southern States which have ratified, by the enactments of their Legislatures, the Constitutional abolition of the other twin relic of barbarism, slavery. The Southern States have given evidence of their conscientious adherence to the law by abandoning, freely and cheerfully, an institution which was as much a part of their system, from the time that they had existence as colonies or States, as the brain or the heart is part of the human system; but the Mormons of Utah Territory have made no concession. They are as audacious as ever in their adherence to polygamy. Whatever sins the South may have committed in the recent attempt to break up the Union, it is willing to make amends for. Bloodshed, desolation, ruined homes, intolerable taxation, and the thousand other evils that have befallen the South, have wiped away the stain of slavery and made penitential offering for the crime of Rebellion; but polygamy, the other relic of barbarism which the Republican party pledged itself to wipe out, still boldly defies both the Christian code and the law of the land. It is certain that reports of murders and other fearful atrocities are common in Utah, and the radicals in Congress have no measure to propose, or they are not willing to introduce any measure, to suppress the evil which they denounced at the Pittsburg Convention. But the most curious feature in the conduct of the Republican party in connection with slavery are the facts recently developed by the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau. Slavery in a worse form than ever existed under the old institution has been introduced in the Southern States by the officials of this Bureau. These parties, many of them New England clergymen, who no doubt have been denouncing slavery from the pulpit for many years, are cultivating cotton plantations and compelling freedmen to work upon them under a system of treatment more inhuman than was ever known in the days of Southern slavery, which we have abolished. What is the conclusion to be drawn from all this? That the radical faction is a humbug. That selfishness and avarice and fraud lie at the bottom of all their action. The people are beginning to see this, and a few more developments of the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau will convince them of the complete demoralization of the hypocritical faction which is throwing obstacles in the way of the reconstruction of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 28 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
4 25 1m N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. P. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t 5

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited.

5 1 12t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE GRAND ORGAN,

BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE,
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets,

will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866,
at 8 o'clock.

It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by

Messrs M. P. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. Getze J. C. B Stanbridge and F. Darley.

Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut; and at Lippincot's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets. (5 5 6t*

No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

THE LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
BY
SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq.,
At MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST Street
Above Eighth,
FRIDAY, May 11, 1866, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, fifty cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge.

For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 5 9 3t

THE GREAT LECTURE, "THE TWO Thirteens," by Major A. R. CALHOUN, late Chief of Scouts under General Grant, will be delivered in CONCERT HALL, May 12 at 8 P. M.

Tickets to be had at Pugh's store, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Martien's, No. 608 Chesnut; and at the Hall on Saturday.

Admission, 35c. Reserved seats, 50c. 5 10 3t*

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the 'Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 3 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA April 16, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars ($200 000), and to take measures to reduce the expenses of the company, and promote general interest of the same.

5 2 wim6t JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mindrels restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8 6

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has let nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 3

HARPER, DURNEY & CO

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

4-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston, or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices.

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, or packed for out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT Sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., PHILA.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 6rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 6 706 CHESNUT STREET

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MESSENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz.: to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger, also for the safe delivery of Messages, Packages, or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription

"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges, and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge, and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a Ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston, and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

I. Single Errands with a package.		II. Work for a certain time.	
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. 81 25

One day 2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent,
4 24 16trp Office No. 423 WALNUT Street

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS'	do	do 8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS.
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who sells and Retails.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are superior in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 6

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wf m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber 5 24 6

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also WOOL SACKS.
2 22 6] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,
No. 68 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPH

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional *Local Items* see Fourth Page.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday.

Select Branch.—Mr. Lyng in the chair. A communication was received from G. F. Gordon, Inspector of Streets. The Chair announced it to be a very voluminous document.

Mr. Bumm requested its reading, inasmuch as he had offered a resolution of inquiry why the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards have not been visited by the public scavengers.

The communication was read. Mr. Gordon admits the justice of the complaints. He says that over two hundred written complaints have been received, and that the contractors for the district named have sadly neglected their business. Many complaints referred to the Board of Health have been returned "attended to," when not a thing has been done concerning them. Upper Delaware avenue has been touched but once in two months, and in the Wards named one hundred and four streets have not yet been touched by the present contractors. The writer says that despite the covert attacks of interested parties he shall continue to perform his duty, relying upon the confidence of his fellow-citizens and the support of his Honor the Mayor.

Mr. Van Cleve said that the entire tenor and purport of this communication should receive the condemnation of City Councils. This official seems to have only one ambition, and that was to annul and break these contracts. His whole communication is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. He had no sooner been the recipient of the appointment than he openly stated that he would break up the contractor for the northern district. There were no complaints from the southern district, yet it was even in a worse condition than the northern district. There is ample reason why these contractors cannot now enter into the spirit and letter of the contract they have taken. They require a little time to get their dumping places. The speaker knew that the Mayor did not endorse Gordon's communication. He knew that the Mayor had told Gordon that reasonable time must be given to the contractors to do their work. Instead of aiding them he has continually annoyed them, and unless he desists the speaker would at an early day move for the abrogation of his office.

Every one of the disappointed applicants for the contract live in the northern district. They have formed a combination, and all these complaints are instigated by them, and everything tends to show that this man Gordon is a party to the combination. These dirty politicians are opposed to the contract system, and with Gordon to aid them will continue to harass and persecute gentlemen who are rapidly making the city as clean as any in the Union. They found the city with six months' accumulation upon the streets, and, after but two months' labor, are annoyed and persecuted by the very men from whom they should receive all possible facilities. Besides this people are now carrying out to the ash carts the accumulations of a whole winter, and these, in the spirit of the contract, were the contractor captious, he would be under no obligation to remove.

Mr. Gray expressed the belief that this was a very unusual and captious attack upon a city official, whom he believed to be correct in all his statements. As compared with the upper district the southern section of the city is in good condition, and the speaker believed that the Mayor to-day is sick at heart that he ever gave the contract to the parties who now hold it.

Mr. Bumm said that he had introduced the resolution because in some parts of his own and the Nineteenth Wards the dirt was two feet deep; complaints were coming in to him at a rate so annoyingly that he would have been false to his duty as a representative had he not introduced the resolution. Since then, however, the contractors had been at work in the districts complained of, and the streets had been cleansed. It was high time, however, and he was glad that the work had been done.

Mr. Barlow regretted the cutburst upon the part of Mr. Van Cleve. The communication was not a tissue of falsehoods, but an epitome of facts presented to the Mayor. That gentleman has been so annoyed by complaints that he was obliged to remonstrate with Mr. Smith in very earnest terms. It was really a cruelty so to attack a street inspector who was endeavoring honestly to do his duty.

Mr Van Cleve said it was strange that Mr. Barlow should defend a man who had maligned upon the open streets the gentleman who had just spoken, as well as himself; who had said that he should be "fixed" as we l as they. The contractors are going steadily through the entire district, and by the expiration of this week will be using street-sweeping machines, and will be able to report the entire district cleaned. The dirt in places there has been removable only by the pick. Some of the authors of notes to the Mayor have since acknowledged that they were instigated to write them by interested parties. The Mayor, however, is the only judge in the matter.

The subject was ultimately referred.

Mr. Barlow moved that the Committee on Law be discharged from the consideration of the resolution requesting the opinion of the City Solicitor in regard to the power of a Committee of Investigation to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Colonel Page suggested that the resolution should remain with the Committee for the present. The question originated in the resolution could be tested when the time comes.

The motion to discharge the Committee was agreed to, and the resolution came before the Chamber for action.

Mr. Barlow said that the Chairman of a Special Committee (Colonel Page) a legal gentleman, was of opinion that witnesses could be subpœnaed before a special committee. The speaker, one of the same committee, did not believe the committee possessed the power to compel the attendance of witnesses. Believing this, he was not disposed to continue an investigation until he obtained the legal opinion of the City Solicitor. He would not continue in a fishing expedition into the management of the Gas Works when there had been no charge made against those having control. Mr Barlow referred to the proceedings in the Committee, and complained that the Chief Engineer of the Gas Works had not been treated properly when summoned before the Committee.

Colonel Page, in reply, said that heretofore in his remarks he was careful not to allude to anything that passed in the Committee because he considered it a breach of confidence to relate anything until the report is submitted in regular form. The conduct of the gentleman from the First (Barlow) did not surprise him, because he saw from the beginning that so far as the gentleman was concerned there was no inclination to proceed with the investigation, and every member of the Chamber must now come to the same conclusion. If the gentleman wishes to know who prompted this investigation, I will tell him. The *public*—that public to which the gentleman professes at all times to pay so much deference.

Now, with respect to the opinion of the City Solicitor, to which allusion has been made, I did say at first, and I say now, that this Council had power to compel the attendance of witnesses; that it had power to administer an oath to a witness. Up to that point the law is clearly with the Chamber. The grave doubt arises in regard to our power of issuing an attachment, and the power to compel the witness to swear. These are questions, however, which should not be passed before the proper time. But the gentleman thinks of this in advance. Why? Why should he assume that witnesses will not attend or consent to be sworn? He says there are scientific questions to be propounded. How does he know it?

Mr Barlow—You stated so.

Colonel Page—The gentleman misunderstood me. I was careful not to say anything of the kind. I did not choose to inform the gentlemen of the other side what I proposed to do. The gentleman says I was discourteous to a witness. That is not true, and the members of the Committee will sustain me in the assertion. They will say that the rebuke then administered to the individual was well merited. The gentleman himself should have stood up for the dignity of the Chamber. The insult was not directed to me, but to the Council, which the Committee represented. As to an insult to me, I have only to say that no gentleman will and no blackguard can. It is to be regretted that this Chamber does not make its power respected. In the streets I am as any other man, but in this Chamber and on a committee I am entitled to respect, and when I fail to receive it the insult is directed at the Chamber, not me. I saw when this Committee was appointed the impression was that a majority was in favor of a rigid examination. I am bound to say, that with the single exception of the gentleman from the First (Barlow), who has shown no disposition to make the examination, the other members of the Committee have aided and assisted me in the discharge of the duties, and this gentleman is the only one who has intimated that the conduct of the chairman was not what it ought to be. I think I can survive the criticism of the gentleman. If you hint to the witness, as the gentleman proposes, it is practically to put an end to all investigation. But I do not despair. I will go on with the examination, and I may secure witnesses. Notwithstanding what has been said by the gentleman, I should be glad to have his aid; but his open opposition is preferable to his hints. I may obtain witnesses who will not like the gentleman—no. I withdraw that—the individual (looking at Mr. Manuel).

Mr. Manuel (rising)—I have not said a word to you, sir.

Colonel Page—Sit down.

Mr Manuel made some remark, not audible at the reporter's desk.

The Chair (Mr. Spering) called the gentleman to order.

The yeas and nays were then demanded on the resolution. The vote resulted—yeas, 4; nays, 1—the Democrats refusing to vote. There being no quorum, the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Police Committee reported an ordinance for the purchase of a lot of ground at Cotton and Main streets, Manayunk.

Mr. Simpson explained that a new Station House must be erected at Manayunk. The old one is tumbling down. It was built years ago by the old borough of Manayunk and cost the city nothing. That a new Station House must be built no one will deny who has ever passed an hour in the house.

Mr. Fox said that although the Station might be needed, yet the Chamber must look the question in the face. There are duties due by the city to the vagrants who lodge in Station Houses, but the precedent, if inaugurated, will lead to a new Station House in nearly every ward of the city. A duty higher than any to a vagrant is due by the municipality to the laborers whose warrants are daily sold in the streets.

Mr. Hancock said the Chamber ought to be more charitable. All were not socially equal. Misfortunes follow humanity; and while the better class are not subject to the vices that bring men to the Station House, the poor should be benefited and cared for. He was glad that the gentleman was not subject to these vices. (Laughter.) Councilmen were not supposed to possess any vices (more laughter), and they should practise charity, and build a proper building to take care of the poor and destitute who, by want and suffering, are brought to the cells of the district Station Houses.

The matter was postponed for one week.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution that as the Inspector of Streets had advertised that the citizens must only place ashes on the footways of the streets on certain days, and as the people generally have placed boxes on the pavements, and the ashes have not been removed, that the Chief Inspector of Streets be instructed to report to Councils the reason of this neglect, and that he be also instructed to have published three times in three daily papers, the contracts for cleaning the streets, that every citizen may know whether the contracts are faithfully kept.

A motion to table fell.

Mr. Harper moved to indefinitely postpone in order that the subject might be ventilated. Citizens of certain districts have placed ashes on footways on days when the advertisement called for it, and the people have been compelled to remove the ashes themselves.

Mr Wolbert said the matter belonged to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. Let him report announcements. The whole city knows that a bitter, partisan attack has been made on the contractors for the northern district, and the attack is false. The contractors have had no opportunity. While they have been appointed for only two months, they have been dragged into committees, into Councils, and into Court. The charges against them are lies, and the lie should be nailed and traced to its source.

Mr. Evans said that so far as the Fifteenth Ward is concerned, the contractors have signally failed to do their duty. In some of the principal streets the ashes were removed, but in the alleys and the little streets where the people are not clamorous for redress, the ashes have never been taken from the boxes where they were first deposited. In some cases instanced by Mr. Evans the ash boxes have been standing on the pavements undisturbed for three weeks. So grievous is the fault in the Fifteenth Ward, that the citizens are moving in the matter and will take away the ashes themselves.

Mr. Fox advocated patience. The northern district contractors had met unexpected difficulties. The ashes they were called upon to remove have, in many cases, been the accumulation of four or five months prior to the date of the contracts. If the people will only wait quietly, the contractors will overcome their troubles, and then the city will have clean streets and the ashes will be removed regularly.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—yeas 6, nays 20.

Mr. Evans asked why Councils were afraid to direct the Chief Inspector to report the cause of the delinquency? The report of that official can be criticized. It will be before Councils, and they can review it. If it is right there will be nothing to conceal, but if the inspector finds that the contractors are false to their duty then the evil will be apparent, and Councils can remove it. The motion to refer to a committee is a blind to put the matter to sleep.

Mr. Wolbert said he was neither an advocate of the inspector nor of the contractors. He was not a friend of either the northern or southern contractors. He simply asked that the report should come from the Mayor.

Mr. Fox said that all that Councils ought to do is to cut off the head of the Chief Inspector of Streets without delay. What dependence can be placed on him? The statement published in last *Sunday's Dispatch* was read by every one. Members of Councils were openly charged with having been bought. Were Gordon removed it would be the best work Councils could do. The Mayor is the proper officer.

Mr. Stokley said the Mayor should have the case in his hands. The Mayor is the Court of Appeal in this case. The Chief Inspector has visited the Mayor and then haunted the Street Cleaners' Committee until he has disgusted the Committee, and now the resolution introduced this afternoon has been brought here for the benefit of the Chief Inspector. The Chief inspector accused members of Council with being "fixed." The speaker believed that he made the accusation. Since Gordon has been in the department he has been tireless in his efforts to break down the contractors for the northern district. Councils should beware of such a man.

Mr. Palmer denied being an advocate of Mr. Gordon, and declared that he never spoke to the Chief Inspector for one minute, or to any friend of the Inspector. The resolution was not introduced after colleaguing with the Inspector, but at the instance of a respectable citizen and ex-Councilman of the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. Evans said, while the President of the Chamber left the chair to defend the contractor, he was not the advocate of Mr. Gordon. He was independent in action and made no defense of the Chief Inspector. With the Chief inspector he had no collusion. Whether the affidavit of Mr. Gordon, charging Councilmen with corruption, is correct or not he would not answer now. At the proper time he would respond to that.

As to Mr. Fox, that gentleman was always opposed to the Chief Inspector and would have decapitated him at the start.

The motion to refer to the Mayor passed unanimously—yeas, 36; nays, none.

Mr. Franciscus offered the following ordinance:—

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the office of Chief Inspector of Streets, as constituted and organized by and under an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish the Department of Street Cleaning," approved February 15, 1864, shall be abolished, and shall cease and determine from and after the 30th of May next: and that all ordinances, or parts of ordinances providing for the election of Chief Inspector of Streets, as now established, and under and by virtue of which the present Chief Inspector of Streets was elected, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr Franciscus asked for prompt action. The Chief Inspector only made trouble in any position. In any business situation he could not remain from daylight till dark.

Mr. Krupp moved to lay the ordinance on the table. The motion was lost.

Yeas—Messrs. Earnest, Evans, Harper, Krupp, and Simpson—5.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Armstrong, Barsley, Billington, Crewell, Fox, Franciscus, Griffiths, Hallowell Hancock, Harrison, Hetzel, Mactague, Marcer, Martin, Miller, Mulin, Nickels, Oram, Ray, Shane, Stanton, Stockham, Stokes, Willits—23.

Excused from voting—Mr Stokley.

Not voting—Messrs Calhoun, Colehower, Palmer.

Mr. Harrison moved to refer to the Committee on Street Cleaning. This was lost.

The ordinance passed a second reading. On the third reading the yeas and nays were called, and the Chamber refused to suspend the rules to allow the bill to be read a third time, and the Chamber adjourned.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Matthew Lee, a lad of fifteen, was sent to the House of Refuge last evening. He was employed by a Mr. Emerick, in Market street, above Seventh. That gentleman sent him on a collecting tour, from which the lad returned when the money procured was expended. His parents were present at the hearing. They said they could do nothing, and the boy was sent to the House of Refuge.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—At the Central Station, last evening, the man arrested in Manayunk for murder had a hearing. Chief Franklin stated that he made the arrest under the authority of a telegram from Springfield, but that twenty-four hours had elapsed since he had telegraphed the account of the arrest, but no answer had been received. The prisoner was bound over for a further hearing. He still strongly asserts his innocence. Appearances seem to confirm his story.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Yesterday an election for seven directors of the Southern Mail Steamship Company was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, by the stockholders of the Company. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Henry Winsor, Frederick Collins, James A. Wright, Stephen Flanigan, Wrefield S. Russel, A. F. Chesebrough, Richard Wood.

A PRETTY CRAFT.—A very gem of a yacht, named the *Thomas H. Peto*, built for Mr. Nickerson, the well-known manufacturer of hats in this city, will be added, in a day or two, to the Schuylkill fleet. The yacht, though not a large one, is elaborately got up, and is about as pretty a toy as ever tore a picnic or a fishing party.

REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH.—At a meeting of the congregation worshipping in West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, held on Monday evening last, a unanimous call was given to Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of San Francisco, California, to become their pastor. It is believed that the call will be accepted. The salary was fixed at $6000. Mr. Wadsworth, it will be remembered, was pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, above Tenth street, for several years.

SMALL FIRE.—The din of the fire bells at out half-past one o'clock yesterday morning was all caused by the burning of a small brick carpenter shop, on Wood street, below Seventeenth. It belonged to Thomas Rodgers. The loss was about $100. A small stable adjoining made a narrow escape. Three or four horses were taken out unhurt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Adams Express Company favor us with late files of Southern papers, for which our thanks are due.

A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has laid upon our table *London Society*, *Temple Bar*, *Cornhill*, and *St. James'* magazines for May. Also the latest received numbers of *All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, Cassell's *Illustrated Family Paper*, etc., all of which are as good as ever—full of very interesting matter.

Apropos to new publications, the following synonymical table has been arranged for our paper by a reformed lunatic:—

For young Mothers—the *Galaxy*.
For dissipated young men—*Hours at Home*.
For Lunatics—the *Crescent Monthly*.
For the busy man—the *Leisure Hours*.
For the California Senators—*Good Words*.
For Louis Napoleon—the *Little Corporal*.
For wrong-doers—the *Right Way*.
For ex-Secretaries—*Go a-head's*.
For Colored Gundees—*De Boo's Review*.
For Musicians—*Harper's*.
For Bachelors and Old Maids—*Our Young Folks*.
For the Pope—*Peterson's*.
For Husbands—the *Lady's Friend*.
For Moralists—*London Society*.
For 25 (s)cents—the *Argosy*.
For Good Little Cadets—*Arthur's Home Magazine*.
For A. J. to stand—the *Press*.
For Clerks—the *Ledger*.
For Poor People—*Bulwin*.
For the whole world—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock this evening. 1 31 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the great pantomimist and actor,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 11,
on which occasion the following splendid selection of pieces will be presented:—
THE THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN,
in which GABRIEL RAVEL will sustain five speaking characters (in English), and sings the beautiful ballad, "Dreaming of Thee."
ANTOINE RAVEL will also sustain three speaking characters (in English).
After which, for the last time, the grand ballet of
THE VIVANDIERE.
Robintree, a Burgomaster.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Signorita PEPITA
Hans, in love with Katy.....Mons. VON HAMME
To conclude with, for the last time, the great pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER
ANTOINE RAVEL as.....The White Knight
YOUNG AMERICA as.....The Green Monster
ADMISSION.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at ½ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON
will introduce GABRIEL RAVEL, FRANCOIS, and ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, Signorita PEPITA (for the only time) Mons. VON HAMME, and all the principal members of this celebrated Troupe.
Doors open at ½ past 1. Curtain rises at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN.....Resident Manager.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
of the popular young American tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
TWO UNPLEASANT PIECES.
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM
Raphael.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Supported by Miss JESSIE EDWARDS and the
STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 11,
BENEFIT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
Sixteenth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11,
BENEFIT OF MISS EMMA GRIFFICE.
THE SILVER LINING
Arthur Meilvale.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
(His first appearance at this theatre)
Helen Maltravers.....Miss E Price
Mrs. Dorrington.....Mrs. C. Henri
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
BY MR F MORDAUNT.
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude.....Miss C. JEFFERSON
Ernestine.....Miss E. Price
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Robert Macaire.....McKee Rankin
Jacques.....Mr S. Hemple
SATURDAY—A FINE BILL.
MONDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. CHARLES HENRI

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
Engagement of the unrivaled
MISS LEO HUDSON,
and her trained steed "SENSATION," who will appear in the grand spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
OR,
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
First appearance of MR. HARRY PEARSON.

THE ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENT MOVING Diorama of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW will be exhibited every evening this week at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. The moonlit Domes and Battlements of the "City of the Czars," the advance and retreat of the French army, the hasty flight of the citizens, carrying with them their treasure; the spread of the flames, the booming of cannon ringing of bells, etc. etc., make this exhibition one of the most thrilling and attractive works of art that has ever been witnessed by the American public.
Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. 5 7 6t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABAYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarano's Great Historical Picture of the
BACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.
125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575·25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.
PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1 Gift, in Greenbacks			$30 000
1 do	do		10 000
1 do	do		5,000
1 do	do		4,000
1 do	do		3,000
1 do	do		2 000
25 do	do	$1000 each	25 00
20 do	do	$500 each	10,000
20 do	do	$50 each	1,000
1 do	Residence No. 482 Wabash avenue		10,000
1 do	do	Lake street	5 000
1 do	do	No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5 do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st,		10 000
2 do	do	No 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6 000
3 do	do	in good locality	9,000
10 do	City Lots, $500 each		5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4·50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43·50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Thad. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

S. B. HOWE'S CIRCUS, CORNER OF LOCUST and BROAD, in rear of ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, positively the
LAST TWO DAYS.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
At 2 and 7 o'clock P. M.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
MISS LUCY WATSON,
THREE CLOWNS,
SAM LONG,
FRANK WHITTAKER
LITTLE MAC, from
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Mr. PIERCE will enter CROCKETT'S DEN OF LIONS at each performance. [5 11 2t
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under 10 years.....25 cents.

CONCERT HALL.
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at CONCERT HALL by the
BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16,
Miss E. T. GREENFIELD,
The Celebrated BLACK SWAN.
Miss KATE LANIER, Miss RACHEL DENNETT, Miss REBECCA MONTMORENCY, Mr. FRANK WOODS, Tenor; Mr. CLIFF, Baritone; Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, Basso, have kindly volunteered their services, assisted by a Full Chorus.
Professor KING.....Conductor
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Admission.....25 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Sale of Tickets to commence at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets, May 10. 5 9 6t

SOIREE ACADEMIQUE.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION by the BROAD STREET CADETS, in Singing, Gymnastics, Tactics, and Elocution, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, 1866.
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at E. Cummisky's Bookstore, No 1037 Chesnut street.
Exercises commence at 7½ precisely. 5 11 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, at 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE HASTERT, Agent, No. 1,—MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 1y

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHAN. 1 1 9m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at the Government Stables SHIPLEY street, below Ninth, the following Quartermasters' Stores:—

5 Cooking stoves,
11 Office stoves,
5 Stove pipe elbows,
4 Pokers,
2 Stove grates,
45 lbs. stove pipe,
8½ lbs. zinc,
1 Tin boiler,
1 Dripping pan,
1 Bake pan,
9 chairs,
5 Office tables,
1 Office desk,
4 Common benches,
34 Common tables,
10 Double bunks,
11 Water buckets,
2 Hand saws,
2 Hatchets,
3 Saw files,
2 Hoes,
6 Rakes,
2 Marking brushes,
(9) feet Gas pipe,
5 Pendants,
6 Keys for hose,
3 Wheelbarrows,
124 Head halters and chains,
74 Neck straps and chains,
2 Large shades,
1 Ruler,
545 lbs. Rope,
1631 Rope halters,
22 Water casks,
1 Line boat, iron,
1 Line boat, wood,
8 Army wagons,
4 Single seat wheel mule harness,
4 Single seat lead mule harness,
2 Single sets mule ambulance harness.

Sale to commence at ten A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned Clothing and Equipage, consisting of say about—

9000 Uniform Coats,
500 Uniform Jackets,
7500 Great Coats,
600 Trousers,
500 Caps,
120 Sacks,
4000 Stockings,
200 Gaiters,
5000 Leggings,
16,000 Knit Blouses,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,
1000 Blankets, Woollen,
60 Blankets, Rubber,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,
50 000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,
7500 Knapsacks,
8000 Haversacks,
5000 Canteens,
1000 Leather Stocks,
20 Drawers,
100 Shirts,
500 Bedsacks,
400 Mittens,
220 Cap Covers,
20 Pickaxes,
270 Mess Pans,
100 Camp Kettles,
60 Spades,
30 000 lbs Common Tents,
36 000 lbs. Shelter Tents, etc.,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
5 7 7t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, FRIDAY, May 18, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named barges, viz.:—

Barge "Reliance," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 108 feet; breadth, 20 feet 6 inches; depth, 5 feet 9 inches.

Tonnage, about 150 tons; hull of white oak, with wind and sea on deck.

Barge "Kate," a single decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 98 feet; breadth, 17 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet; of about 130 tons burden; hull of white oak.

Barge "Oneida," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 98 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; of about 135 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck; iron cleets.

Barge "Walkill," a three-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 109 feet; breadth, 31 feet; depth, 6 feet; of about 200 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.
E. T. JAMES, Auctioneer. 5 9 8t

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen.

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—

6878 Felling Axes, with handles.
250 " without handles,
3775 Picks with handles.
600 " without handles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 23 19t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26, 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

5160 pairs leggings, new,
3666 pairs trowsers, new,
56 citizens' coats, new,
22 pairs brogans, new,
7 Marine jackets, new,
23 Zouave vests, new,
23 Zouave scarfs, new,
19 Zouave caps, new,
2 Zouave jackets, new,
164 great coats, damaged,
122 dress coats, damaged,
50 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale.

By order of Quartermaster

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

"There's Something Rotten in the State of Denmark."

THE conduct of the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works, and more especially of the Chief Engineer of that establishment, Mr. MANUEL, in regard to the proposed investigation of the books of the concern, bodes something wrong, that needs must be concealed. When the accounts of an office are all correct, when the balance between the debit and credit sheets is exact, and honest management is revealed on every page, men are not wont to shrink and combat against an examination; it is not customary for them to battle and refuse to open their books. It is only when some fraud, some treachery, some breach of trust most flagrant and evident has been committed, that they fear to have the record of their stewardship audited, and their accounts brought to light. It is only a *delinquent* that fears to have his superior look into the official record of finances under his control, and we should judge from the conduct of the gentlemen interested in the control of the gas trust that they deserved to appear before the community in the character of terrified defaulters, who dread to have their doings investigated lest some hidden villany should be revealed. We do not say that they have been guilty, but we do assert that the attitute they are assuming conveys the impression that they have indeed been false to their trust. That the people think them so is due entirely to themselves.

They are quibbling and refusing to allow investigation upon the most trivial and shallow pretexts, one of which is that the Councils of our city have no authority which authorizes them to investigate the books of the Gas Office. Let us look at this claim for one moment. The members of the Board are elected by Councils, they are the creatures of the Councils' choice, they are the servants of the power which called them into existence. As the President of the United States appoints the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, so also do the members of Councils choose the members of the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works. Can the President not investigate the doings of the Collector? Can he not examine the accounts of any of the appointees of the Collector? And cannot Councils, by the same logical deduction, investigate the proceedings of any of their appointees or their appointees' subordinates? The superior giving an office has always the right to look into its accounts, and we fail to see why the same rule should not apply to the Gas Trustees. In fact, the denial of the privilege universally accorded to a superior is a mere pretense, a false excuse for preventing the examination of what we now begin to fear will not bear examining. The opposition of the members excites suspicion, and suspicion gives new cause for rigid investigation.

When it is remembered that for over twenty years the books of the trust have remained sealed to the public, and the officers of the city denied admission to the secrets of the Board—when it is called to mind that these accounts involve millions of dollars, and the opportunity for deception and defalcation has been great, can it be wondered that the *people*, the source of all power, demand to know why an exorbitant rate is charged for gas and no cause assigned? We might suppose that the secret of its manufacture was not fit to meet the vulgar eye, that the engineers were like the alchemists of old, and the formula must be kept hidden like the origin of the Greek fire. Really the conduct and arguments of the Board savor rather of the thirteenth than the nineteenth century. As regards the chief engineer, Mr. MANUEL, we cannot do him more harm than by leaving him to make his own record, and we therefore pass his conduct by without comment. To Colonel PAGE belongs the highest credit for persistent endeavors to have this ring broken up.

He was not intimidated by the opposition, venomous and continuous as he expected it to be, and by his fearless honesty has proved himself, though our opponent politically, one of the most valuable members of our City Councils. The Fifth Ward has never had a better representative.

But one word more. If the Board have not been guilty of fraud, then let them open their books. If all is correct, then what honor will redound to the men who have kept in perfect honesty an account unaudited for nearly a quarter of a century! But whether they consent or refuse, the people are determined, and sooner or later all their deeds or misdeeds must come to light and receive the judgment of an enlightened community.

The Massacre at Fort Goodwin.

THE massacre of the garrison of Fort Goodwin, in Arizona, only adds one more instance of atrocious slaughter to the numberless previous ones perpetrated by the Indians of that Territory. Of all the Indian tribes inhabiting the United States, there are none so ferocious and relentlessly hostile as these Arizona savages. They have for years prevented the development of the wonderful mineral resources of that region, and in many instances have broken up mining operations therein by the murder of the parties engaged in them and the destruction of their works. Many estimable citizens, first and last, have been cut off by them, and it is entirely unsafe for individuals to travel without a military escort anywhere in the Territory. They have never before, however, made so bold a stroke as this one; and it is to be feared, since they have mustered force enough to overcome so large a garrison as that at Fort Goodwin, that they may have extended their bloody work to many of the smaller posts and settlements. The number of troops in the Territory is far too small for the work they have to do; they can neither protect the people nor themselves. The mineral wealth of Arizona is very great, but it can never be developed until these murdering savages are subdued or exterminated.

Positive Value of Republican Principles.

IT is somewhat remarkable that, in a country whose Government is so unmistakably founded as ours is upon the most radical principles of popular rights, there should be so much reluctance and hesitation at giving those principles a full and fair application. The underlying principle of a republican form of government is that the people are competent to govern themselves. The opening sentences of our Declaration of Independence contain the most radical enunciation of republican principles ever put forth by any nation. And yet the great central question of our politics during the whole of our past history, and especially for the last twenty-five years, has been, and still continues to be, whether those principles shall be carried out in the actual workings of our Government. We sometimes speak as though the question of popular rights was one for foreign countries, not for us. Not so, however; there is no country on the face of the earth where this question is more of a practical one at the present moment than with us. England is agitated over her Reform bill. What is that? Simply a proposal to extend the suffrage. And what is the vital question of American politics but the same? Our conservatives and radicals might change shoes to-morrow with the English tories and liberals. CHARLES SUMNER is merely the American J. S. MILL. The arguments of our conservatives—under the false name of Democrats—against popular rights are precisely those of the English tories. The contest here, as there, is one of true democracy against privilege. The only differences are, that we have in some respects made vastly greater advances towards realizing popular rights than Great Britain has, and so have fewer steps to take to reach the ultimate goal; and that in establishing popular rights we are but naturally developing the essential and avowed principles of our Government—merely realizing our long-accepted and declared ideal; while in Great Britain the triumph of popular rights involves a complete revolution in the fundamental ideas of her society and Government. Hence it is, that an American conservative is politically a vastly meaner man than a British tory. The tory is but a natural product of his country; the conservative is an anomaly—a monstrosity.

The reluctance on the part of Americans to realize our ideal in government is very strange. If our experience of the actual workings of republican principles had been disastrous, there might be some excuse for this; but such is not the case. The republican experiment here has been eminently, wonderfully successful, and the most signally so when the most thoroughly tried. Take Massachusetts, for instance, a State which has gone further in realizing the true republican idea than almost any other—and what do we see? Where, on the face of the globe, shall we find a better governed, more prosperous, intelligent, or happy community? Where shall we find the true functions of civil society more fully met? If there is such danger in the extending of the suffrage, if popular rights are so full of peril, why do we not see the evil results in Massachusetts? Here is a *fact* worth more than all the theories of all the conservatives, from the chiefs of the English tories in Parliament, down to our SAULSBURYS and JACK ROGERSES in Congress.

But we may take a wider view, and with our whole country under our eye, may defy the enemies of republican principles to point out their evil effects. Here, too, popular rights have proved safe and beneficent. Indeed, there is not an element in the growth and prosperity of the country which we may not trace directly to the fountain-head of freedom. Why then should we shudder at making a still wider application of principles that have hitherto proved themselves so full of blessing? We have already several millions of voters, and yet our conservatives prophesy universal wreck and ruin if a few thousands more shall be added to the number! What cowardice and want of faith in republican institutions!

If we scan the future, where do our dangers lie? In the direction of increasing popular rights? Let us judge of the future by the past. What brought upon us our recent terrible struggle? Was it freedom or slavery? Was it a desire to *increase* popular rights and *extend* republican institutions? The philosophic Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, explicitly and elaborately informed us that the new Government was to be founded, not upon equal, but *unequal* rights; not upon republican, but aristocratic principles. Perpetual and hopeless bondage for a part of the people was to be its boasted chief "*corner stone*." Not, therefore, at the door of equal rights and popular privilege are we to lay the responsibility for our great war. Not to their account are to be charged the three hundred thousand lives and the three thousand millions of dollars spent in that colossal struggle. Nay, but it was through them and their might that we conquered.

Hence, we see that, whether we look at specific communities or at the whole country, whether at State or national affairs, whether to peace or war, whether to dangers we have met or to perils we are likely to encounter, we find republican principles in their widest application to be wise, safe, and beneficent. They bless the people and they strengthen the State. Why, then, should we hesitate to let these principles have "free course and be glorified?"

Six Reasons for the "Consolidated Debt."

1. IT reduces all the varied forms of the present loan to a uniform basis, thus doing away with all confusion, and preventing the continual renewing of expiring bonds, and at the same time saving the Government 2·30 per cent. per annum on some $1,000,000,000, and one per cent. per annum on some $1,500,000,000 more.

2. While thus saving the United States interest money annually amounting to over thirty-five millions, no injustice is done to the people, as the additional advantage of a longer term of investment compensates for the decrease of interest, and this decrease reacts on themselves, and continually lessens the rate of taxes.

3. It provides for the gradual extinction of the national debt by creating a sinking fund out of the money saved by the decrease in the rate of interest, and this fund, at compound interest, by doubling itself in every twelve years, will, of its own accord, seem to grow in size, and remove the whole burden in thirty-five years.

4. It gives a practical plan of dividing the burden of indebtedness between the present and future generations, and performs an act of justice to the contemporaries of the war, by relieving them of the additional burden of paying the debt after having fought out and conquered in the conflict.

5. By exempting these newly issued bonds from all taxation another inducement is added to the investing in the only form of stocks from which a percentage in the dividend is not demanded. And while the nation thus discriminates in favor of itself, yet it does no injustice to any of its citizens, as the loan is open to all, and those who give the capital to the Government should certainly not be compelled to return to its creditors a portion of the interest paid on the money it has borrowed from them.

6. It renders the payment of the national debt a certainty with the coming generation, and this prevents any fear of the decline below par which is found in English Consols.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the House of Representatives.

THE House of Representatives, yesterday by the decisive vote of 128 to 37, passed the joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, precisely in the form it was originally reported from the Reconstruction Committee. There was considerable disposition manifested to modify the third section—the one excluding from the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors, until after the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort; but when the final vote came, the Union members stood in solid phalanx, and the resolution passed by 10 more than the required two-thirds vote. EVEN RAYMOND, of New York, voted with the majority.

The resolution now goes to the Senate. Should it receive the requisite vote there, it then goes directly to the Legislatures of the States for acceptance or rejection—the signature of the President not being requisite. We append the resolution in full as passed:—

A Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article.—Section 1.—No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Section 3. Until the Fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who volantarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Section 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may be hereafter incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Section 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A Point of Morality.

AT every session of our State Legislature we hear complaints of bribery and corruption. Bills are said to be carried through both Houses by means of money, and all that. But blame in this matter should not be cast altogether on the members of the Legislature, since if there were no persons willing to buy them or their votes, there would be none bought.

Our judgment of the right or wrong of a thing depends very much upon the point of view from which we regard it. An instance of personal conduct, for example, which, looked at in the light of another's interest, would appear dishonorable, is apt to seem morally unexceptionable if beheld in the light of our own interest. In plain language, what a man finds it, in a worldly sense, profitable to do, he is likely to fancy it entirely proper to do. There is no more insidious and potent casuistry as respects the rectitude of any act, than that with which a selfish, sordid purpose cajoles the conscience.

Abstractly considered, most persons with any correct notions of propriety would declare it highly criminal to bribe a member of a State Legislature; yet it is quite notorious that gentlemen whose ideas of honesty and decorum are singularly nice and severe, theoretically, do not hesitate to get a bill through the halls of legislation by corrupt means, whenever they are sufficiently interested to make a temporary truce with their principles for the sake of their pockets. They do not, of course, proceed in the direct and positive manner in which a plain, bold, frank knave would go about the same business. They are fastidious and delicate-minded *preux chevaliers*, whose moral scruples have to be preserved from any coarse violation, while they manage, meanwhile, to carry their point. They are, in a word, of that class of men so graphically described by "Lady Macbeth," in the following apostrophe to her husband:—

"I do fear thy nature;
It is too full o' the milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way: Thou would'st be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it. What thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou holily; *would'st not play false,*
And yet would'st wrongly win."

For such persons, then, there must be a roundabout way of gaining an end which they are not willing to accomplish directly. They will not be seen thrusting their dainty hands into any dirty transaction, though they are ready enough to reap the benefit of it if they can do so without being in any other respect parties to the iniquity.

For example, an individual or a private company is anxious to have a bill passed through the Legislature. They are persuaded that the thing can only be achieved by means of money, applied skilfully by an expert "borer" at Harrisburg. A certain fund is accordingly placed in the hands of a suitable agent, who is authorized to use it as he may judge proper and necessary for effecting the object in view. Under that general trust, the broker is free to buy as many legislative votes as he may need to carry the particular bill. But, as the prudish gentlemen whom he represents do not expressly instruct him to resort to any such corrupt expedients, they fancy themselves quite irresponsible for his acts, whatever they may be.

In this manner much of the bribery that is practised every winter at Harrisburg is effected. The persons who furnish the money, and for whose advantage it is expended, do not actually see how it is applied, nor do they wish to know. Yet every man of sense and honor must perceive that the absence of positive privity in these cases to the acts of an agent makes no real difference in the moral responsibility of the principals, and that when they do not expressly prohibit any corrupt use of the money they supply, they are chiefly accountable if it is basely used.

NOTRE DAME OF PARIS.—The restoration of the Church of Notre Dame in Paris is rapidly approaching its termination. All the stained-glass windows have been completed, and placed in the ogive windows; the northern portico is finished, as are the chapels surrounding the nave. By the end of this year the building will once more appear in its original beauty.

THE COMING ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—A programme of the Archæological Congress, in London, has been arranged. The Queen is announced as patron, the Prince of Wales as honorary President, and the Marquis Camden as working President.

A CONVENIENCE FOR MUSICIANS.—An advertisement, from Gotha, offers for sale the right to manufacture a new apparatus for turning over, backward and forward, the leaves of music books, by a movement of the foot.

"VERY PERSONAL."—An English journal expresses the opinion that the "Personal" column in some of the American newspapers should have the word "very" added.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Wilcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
HAS OPENED THIS MORNING,
225 Dozen Real Paris Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Every pair warranted to be real kid.
RIBBONS, AND LINEN TOWELS, GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK PRIOR TO ALTERATION.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
E. R. LEE,
5 11 2t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street

CARRIAGE HORSES.—WILL BE sold, at HERKNESS' BAZAAR, on SATURDAY, 12th inst., a pair of very handsome, well-matched Bay Horses, sound and kind, and fine drivers. The owner's name will be given. 5 10 2t*

WANTED, IN WEST PHILADELPHIA or vicinity, for six months or a year, a house with six or seven chambers. Address D. J., Box No. 924 Post Office. 5 11 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of Fifty thousand dollars, to $850,000. In accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000.

Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid to the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.
H. R. HULBURD,
5 11 6t Deputy Comptroller.

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVY'S and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Seventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore at No. 320 CHESTNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Cash Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESTNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN KINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 1s 1m

☞ THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH.
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, May 14. Tickets for sale at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chestnut street and Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chestnut streets. Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence at 8. If any Tickets remain unsold they may be had at the door of the Academy on Monday evening. 5 11 3t

☞ MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—A Special Meeting of this Society will be held at the Ground, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for alteration of By-laws. By order of the Board of Directors.
5 11 3t* M. GRIER, Secretary.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 14th, 1866, for the grading of Hare street, from Twenty-fifth street to Mill street, at so much per cubic yard, the grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

All bidders may be present at the time and place for opening of said proposals and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute the contract or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—ASSEMBLE in your strength on SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock, at the COUNTY COURT ROOM, to complete the organization of the "BOYS IN BLUE."
JOSHUA T. OWEN,
5 11 2t* President.

THE LONDON "ATHENÆUM,"
The highest literary authority, says of

"LOVE'S CONFLICT,"

"Such novels as this are just the class which we desire to see multiplied; because they deal with trials with which society is only too well acquainted, and by dealing with them in a practical manner, show how they are to be met, and how they are to be overcome. The very simple secret of the interest that pervades 'LOVE'S CONFLICT' consists in a very difficult achievement—the delineation of men and women who really are men and women, and do not pretend to be angels or devils. Miss Marryatt has discovered the importance of this secret on her first entry into the legion of novelists; and the amount of success she has at once attained, in endeavoring to act upon her discovery, encourages us to hope that she will persevere in the same track."

This is the secret of the great popularity of

"WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN."

Both novels are sold for 75 cents each, in
1t LORING'S RAILWAY LIBRARY.

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH,
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. F. JOHNSTON, President.
5 11 1m B. F. FICKLIN,
General Superintendent.

FASHIONS 1866.
RECOMMEND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS

They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.

The Last New Style
IS THE CELEBRATED
EMPRESS TRAIL,

Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses:—so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demarest's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers.

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
No. 97 CHAMBERS,
AND
Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., New York.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS. [52 wfm6t4p

REMOVAL.
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Opposite the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co.
5 8 6t

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.
This well-known House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, in the most modern style, will be re-opened for the reception of guests
On Saturday, May 12, 1866.
Rooms can be engaged from this date at the Office of the Hotel, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or by addressing
BAKER & FARLEY,
PROPRIETORS.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1866. [5 8 5t

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

HAVANA CIGARS.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE VARIETY,
OFFERED LOW, AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS, BY
S. HUGUET & SONS,
5 10 6t4p] IMPORTERS,
No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

FINE ART SALE.—A large number of picture buyers were in attendance yesterday evening at the sale of pictures by Mr. Scott, at the auction rooms, No 1020 Chesnut street. The bidding upon the finer class of paintings was quite spirited. The following list will show the prices of some of the paintings:—

"An Exterior," by Walravens, brought $22 50, to Mr. Murrough; "Smeltz Winter Scene" was sold to Mr Gratz for $37 50; "Sheep," by An Jeune, of Brussels, to Mr. Connelly, for $27 50; Augur's "Returned Volunteer," to Mr. Calvert, for $45; Van Severdonck's "Sheep and Chickens," to Mr Calvert, for $43; Vermeuler's "Candle-light Effect," $87 50, to Mr. Cowen; Janssen's "Lunch," $57 50, to Mr Murrough; Van Hove's "Morning Call," to Mr. Gratz, for $30; Kock-Kock's Scene in Amsterdam," for $90; "A Skating Scene," by Von Jeden, $52 to Mr. Thayer; "A River Scene," $55 to Mr. Calver; "Chickens," by Van Leemputten, for $47 50; "The Harbor of Amsterdam" $105, to Mr. Cooper; "Sheep and Chickens," for $52 50; "Street Scene in Antwerp," $51 37; "River Scene," $82 50; "Canal Scene," $35; "Cattle Piece," $17 50, Keever; "Rabbits, Sheep, and Chickens," $40, to Mr. Binder; "A Bad Customer," Van Mellaert, $135, to Mr Thayer; "An Amorous Shop," $55 Mr. Mitchell; "View near the Hague," $110, L Cooper; Van Der Wargen's "Fruit and Flowers" $102 50.

"Street Scene in Delft," $135, to Mr Moore; "The Music Lessons," $135, to Mr Garrett; "In the Woods," Van Seben, to Mr. Thayer, $40; "Winter in Holland," L. Smets, $125, Mr. McCreary; "Winter Scene in Holland," L Smets, $150 Mr. Durfeine; "The Vegetable Market," Van Hamme, of Brussels, $380, to Mr. Thomas; "Goat and Sheep" a familiar scene, $47 50, by A. Mac-, to Mr. Mitchell; "Street Scene in Rotterdam, $77 50, to Mr. Morris; "Spring Flowers," $75, Mr. J. Johns; "Skating Match," Von Seben $350, Mr McCreary; 37, landscape, "Summer," and 38, "Winter," Kruseman, $160 each, Mr. Calvert; Eversen's "Street Scene in Amsterdam" and companion, $120; Legrand's "Lacy and Parrot," $90; "Poultry Market," Ruyten, $295, B. A Judson; "Landscape and Cattle," by Savry, $150; "Sheep," Maes, to Mr. Cavert $75; "Fruit and Flowers," Vander Waarden, $105 Mr. Little; "In the Highlands," Morris, $325, Mr Marie; "Interior and Figures," Kock-Kock, $45, Mr. Ryan; "Landscape and Figures," Koez-Koek $125, Mr. Bell; "Artist's Studio," Duddaers, $300 Mr. Spencer; Savry's "Landscape and Figures," $210, Mr. McCreary; 53, "The Secret" a candle light effect, Bortrecat, $75; "Does and Ducks," De Beul, $170.

The sale will be continued this evening, upon which occasion the principal gems of the collection will be disposed of. Those of our citizens who have not as yet inspected this choice gallery will have an opportunity during the course of the day. It contains a admirable specimen of the Dutch, German, and French schools, and many of the pieces are worthy of the reputation of the distinguished artists whose names they bear.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—John Simpson and Charles Morrison went into the tailor shop of Mr. Jacob Ritter, No 508 Race street, last evening, and while there engaged the proprietor of the store in conversation in reference to the purchase of some clothing. One of the persons named appeared to be anxious to have a suit of clothes made up in the best manner from some of Mr. Ritter's finest cloths. While thus engaged, his companion, who on entering the store, appeared to be of the ordinary size, suddenly expanded in dimensions, which attracted the attention of the storekeeper

He appeared anxious to leave, but was prevented in consequence of suspicion falling on him, and detained until an officer was sent for. An examination was then made, when it was discovered that the accused had on his person a piece of cloth valued at $50. Officer Wilson, who made the arrest, took the thief before Alderman Lutz, who committed him to answer in default of $800 bail.

STEALING JEWELRY.—James Adkinson was arrested last evening and locked up, on the charge of having robbed a dwelling of $11 in money and a watch chain, valued at $11 50. On an examination being made of his person the chain was found. The accused was then taken before Alderman Ramsdale, who held him in $800, to answer at Court for the alleged offense.

JOHN GRIMES IN TROUBLE.—John Grimes was arrested last evening at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, on the charge of committing an assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons. Officer Clinton walked Mr. Grimes to Alderman Funison's office, when he was held by that gentleman to answer in the sum of $600 bail.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Joseph Keller was arrested by Officer Stenson, last evening, at Manayunk, on the charge of larceny. He had a hearing before Alderman Ward and was held to answer in the sum of $500.

GOATS CAPTURED.—The officers of the First, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Wards were kept busy yesterday in capturing goats, a large number having been permitted to run at large, contrary to law.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.—A number of wooden buildings have been ordered to be taken down in the Second Ward, the same having been erected contrary to law.

AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Also, fine Curtains, from $2 to $50, all from Auction, and unusually cheap, selling at less prices than before the war, at W. Henry Patten's Shade and Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

A VERY QUICK CURE—
Young Lovewell lay upon his bed;
"Quite soon," he groaned, "I shall be dead!
By Kitty's parents I am slain,
To whom I've sued for her in vain;
But if they *now* will grant the tie
Of wedlock, I'll contented die!"
Expecting soon to see him gone,
The old folks bade the rites go on,
But, just as soon as he was wed,
Lovewell jumped up, and laughing, said:—
"I feel quite well, and will this hour
A wedding suit get from the Tower!"
WE HAVE—
Allwool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " *Vests* " 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865; edited by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? In the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

WINDOW SHADES, ONLY $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Also, Lace Curtains, One Dollar.
At Patten's Curtain and Upholstery Store.

RICH BLACK SILKS of the celebrated manufactures of "Bennet," "Pomsot," from ⅞ to 1¼ yard wide, at gold prices for currency.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL
STOKES & Co., CLOTHIERS.
STOKES & Co., CLOTHIERS.
SPRING CLOTHING!!!
SPRING CLOTHING!!!

LIGHT CLOTH JACKETS, Circulars, and Basquines closing out at and under cost prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.—Lash's five dollar Washing Machine is the best washer in the market. Call and see it, at
No 727 MARKET street.

LINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, pointed Rotondes, and Bournoux at reduced rates.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—A rare chance. Select a style of Photographs at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Splendid pictures at moderate prices; all styles. See specimens.

RICH BLACK SILKS for Mantillas and Dresses, by the yard, at less than importation cost.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

GOUGH on "Peculiar People" at the Academy of Music, Monday evening, 14th inst.

PRETTY AND STYLISH CLOAKS for the Seaside Promenade or the Country, at $6, $8, $10, and $12, about one-half the cost of the materials.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, in all the fashionable styles and shapes, are now reduced considerably below cost of importation.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

WHITE CLOTH JACKETS AND CIRCULARS, at reduced prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

MATINEE, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION CLOAKS, new and exclusive in style, at one half importation cost.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FITZPATRICK—SMITH.—On the 6th of May, at the residence of the bride's parents, No 433 Franklin street, by the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Fitzpatrick, Mr. THOMAS A. FITZPATRICK, late of Brooklyn, brother of the officiating clergyman, and Miss SUSAN E. SMITH, daughter of Alexander and Susan S. Smith, of this city. No cards.

HOWARD—TOWNSEND.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. Charles Hill, at the Mariners' Bethel Parsonage, No. 121 Almond street, Mr. GEORGE W. HOWARD to Miss MARY E TOWNSEND, both of Sussex county, Del.

DIED.

BADLIN.—On the 9th instant, SOPHIA A. BADLIN, eldest daughter of Joseph Badlin.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 225 Pine street.

BUZBY.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on the 9th instant, EDMUND H. BUZBY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 N. W. Penn Square, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. ***

CRILLY.—On the 8th instant, CECELIA, daughter of Henry and Jane Crilly, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No 1315 Marshall street, on Saturday morning, May 12, at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

DALY.—Suddenly, this morning, May 11, Mr. THOMAS DALY, SR., Surveyor of the First District. Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

KEENE.—On Friday morning, May 11, 1866, Miss SARAH L. KEENE.
Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

SMITH.—On the morning of the 11th instant, of diphtheria, STANLEY HASELTINE, aged 19 months, son of Lillie S. and William P. Smith, Jr. *

WOOD.—On the 9th instant, JACOB B., son of Jacob B. and Louisa Wood, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 1313 Palmer street, on Sunday afternoon next, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 tuthsp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the milliners establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 lmrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT
Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated
ROOMS,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street.
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
A large and well-finished HOUSE, with stabling and carriage house, with plenty of good water and fruit Two acres of ground enclosed. Situated on Woodbury Road, near Red Bank Ferry, New Jersey. Immediate possession. Apply to
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
N. W. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
5 10 6t Philadelphia.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,
at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits containing nearly FIVE ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.
Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.
The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.
The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station, and 20 minutes to Chester station and has a fine view of the river.
Possession given at once From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence
For further information, apply to
GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CASTNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT SOUTH side of MARKET Street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Lot is 50 by 165. Price, $12,000. Houses and Lot on north side LANCASTER Avenue at its junction with Market street. Lot is 88 feet front by about 275 feet deep, and 75 feet front on the back line. Price, $18,000. Apply to
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
5 11 3t* THIRTY-FIFTH and LANCASTER Av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE three-story Brick Residence, No. 324 S. Twenty first street. The house has three-story back buildings, and is replete with all the modern conveniences. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH St. 5 10 3t*

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 lm5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 lmrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.
Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

WANTS

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS EVERY City, Town, County, and State for
"WORSHIP IN THE FAMILY AND SCHOOL."
EXCLUSIVELY AN AGENT'S BOOK
The large work, "LESSONS AND PRAYERS," is sold *strictly* as a Subscription Book.
For circulars, giving particulars and terms of agency, address SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO. Publishers, No. 430 BROOME Street, New York, or Rev. W. T. WYLIE, No. 54 N. SIXTH Street Philadelphia.
MINISTERS disabled from pulpit service, PASTORS whose salary is inadequate for support, STUDENTS who wish healthful and remunerative employment for vacations, and ACCREDITED BOOK-AGENTS, will find this valuable work in demand. 5 9 w12t

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS TO SELL the Largest Photograph which has ever been offered to the public, of the Capitol and White House, Washington, D. C.; have never been offered in this city. Call at
E. NEWELL'S,
No. 724 ARCH Street,
5 9 3t* From 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

WANTED—A LADY FAMILIAR WITH either the Spanish or French, to teach the English language. Address J. P., Box 1197, Phila. P. O. 1*

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.—COUNTRY BOARDING.—BARTLETT MANSION, on the river Delaware, ten minutes' walk from Pennypack Station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, will be open for Boarders on the 1st of June. Access to city by cars and steamboat eight times daily. For Board apply at No. 1504 CHESNUT Street 5 11 2t*

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM now vacant, at No. 204 South ELEVENTH Street. 5 8 6t

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; do. in style unsurpassed.
4 7 3mrp FARR, No. 19 SIXTH St., above Chesnut.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Capture of Fort Goodwin Discredited.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

J. Ross Brown, who has just arrived from Arizona, discredits the telegram which reported Fort Goodwin, Arizona, captured by 2000 Indians, and the garrison murdered. He says the Apaches are the only hostile Indians in the Territory, and could not muster 200 men for an attack on Fort Goodwin, which is in a desert tract of country, and is defended by 140 men, abundantly armed.

The President's Approval.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing that paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity 36° degrees Baume hydrometer, the product of a residuum of distillation; crude petroleum and crude oil, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other bituminous substances, shall, from and after the passage of this joint resolution, be exempt from internal tax or duty.

The President has also approved the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims This court can now hear and determine the claim of any paymaster, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, or other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of losses, by capture or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records, and papers in his charge, and for which such officer was held responsible, provided, that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, as in other cases; and whenever the court shall have ascertained the facts of such losses to have been without fault or neglect on the part of any such officer, it shall make a decree setting forth the amount thereof, upon which the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall allow to such officer the amount so decreed, and credit in the settlement of his accounts.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Senate.

The joint resolution of the House to provide for carrying into immediate effect the bill for the better organization of the Pay Department, was passed.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) called up the joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States, which was discussed by Messrs. Sumner, Morrill, and Johnson until the expiration of the morning hour, after which the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up

Mr. Howard (Mich.) took the floor.

House of Representatives.

The House is not in session to-day.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Evidence Against John Price for Murder—Return of a Colored Regiment, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The evidence before the Coroner's jury proved the killing of James by John Price as deliberate murder.

The 4th Colored Maryland Regiment has returned, and had a grand jubilee last night. To day it is beset by sharpers to get their money.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, May 11.—A fire this morning on the wharves, in the rear of No. 101 Federal street, destroyed property to the amount of $50,000. The principal losers are Franklin Snow & Co., fish-dealers; Jesse Tirrell & Co., and W. H. and S. L. Emery, dealers in coal and wood, and Freeman & Co. They are mostly insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Cotton is quiet at 34@35c. for Middlings. Flour has declined 20@30c.; sales of 5500 bbls. at $7 80@9 85 for State; $9 50@13 75 for Ohio, $7 80@10 for Western, $10 75@16 75 for Southern, and $9@13 85 for Canadian. Wheat declined 1@2c; sales of 4000 bushels at $3 for white Michigan. Corn firm; sales of 30,000 bushels at 80@83c. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1400 barrels at $31 25@31 37½ for Mess. Lard steady at 18½@22½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 94½; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 73½; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 107½; Hudson River, 109½; Canton Company, 58½; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie, 72½; Carolinas, 84; Tennessee 6s, 90½; One-Year Certificates, 100½; Treasury Seven three-tenths 102½; Ten-forties, 95½; Five-twenties, 102½; Registered 6s, 109½; Gold, 129½.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Flour is excited and buoyant. Wheat firm; red, $1 85. Corn has an upward tendency; white, 87@88c.; yellow, 82c Oats firm. Provisions very firm. Sugars dull. Coffee dull. Whisky firm; Western, $2 26½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Mary Cochran and Elizabeth Cochran were charged with the larceny of linen, glass, etc., valued at $500, the property of Margaret Dougherty.

The testimony for the prosecution was, that these two defendants came to the house of the prosecutrix one night and asked permission to stop there until they could get some money that was coming to them. She missed some articles, and found some of them in the possession of the defendants. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

There was a motion for a new trial, which was granted.

The case of Daniel and Nicholas Mooney, charged with the larceny of two cows, valued at $100, the property of James Brown, was concluded. Jury out.

J. S. Etquerhart was charged with receiving, from a Mr. Martin, south Front street, liquors to the amount of $531. Martin testified that defendant came to him, saying that he was about to open a liquor store on Market street, above Twelfth, and said that he had several thousand dollars in Government bonds, and a considerable amount in bills of indebtedness in bounty bonds. He obtained the liquor, and gave Mr. Martin two drafts on certain gentlemen, and left the city without paying the money. While he was away he went under an assumed name. Still on trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Phil. & E 6s	91	3 sh Com'th Bank	55
$6000 Reading m 44s	90	7 sh N Amer Bk	22
$10000 U S 6s '81	108⅛	50 sh 13th & 15th	21
$5000 Leh 6s, 84	87½	100 sh do	b30 22
$7000 4 ty 6s, new	99	50 sh do	21
100 sh Ph & E	b30 32	200 sh Sch N pf	b5 34
100 sh do	s30 32	100 sh do	s30 34
200 sh do	b5 32	100 sh do	65 34
100 sh do	s30 32	100 sh Cata pf	33
600 sh Caldwell	b60 44	100 sh Lit Sch	b30 37

SECOND BOARD

$2071 Sch. Nav. 6s	82 85½	100 sh Maple Shade	3
$1000 do. 1st loan	85	300 sh 13th & 15th	22
$7000 City 6s new	99	7 sh do	21½
$2000 do	99	7 sh do	21½
$2000 do	99	100 sh Read'g'R	29
5 sh Cam & Am	128	100 sh Read	b5int 50
10 sh do	128	100 sh Susq Can	16½

RATS.—Louisville is suffering from a visitation of rats, and a city ordinance is proposed giving a premium of a cent a head for every Norway rodent that shall be duly produced before the city treasurer. It is said that a man of ordinary industry, working eight hours daily, may earn from five to fifteen dollars per day by killing rats, even at this low rate.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Anniversaries—Fenianism—Gold, Stocks, and Market—Cholera Reports—Tilt Between two Tilts—Interesting Suits, Crimes, Casualties, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Money is easy to-day. Gold opened at 129½; Exchange on London 109½. Government stocks are steady. Railway speculation is inactive, but prices are firm.

The produce and merchandise markets are rather dull Flour, Wheat, and Pork open favorable to buyers. Corn, Cotton, and Petroleum are firmer. Freights are light

The report from the cholera ships becomes more and more encouraging. But one death occurred yesterday. There are but forty-nine cases altogether now on board the *Falcon* The steamship *England* was permitted to come to the city yesterday, having been released from quarantine.

The anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was celebrated last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in the presence of a full audience. A number of the children of the institution were present, and their singing was one of the most interesting features of the celebration. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts of the past year were $35,535 99, and the expenditures $35,986 63. About $1,000 was collected at the meeting.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the American Congregational Union was celebrated last evening in Plymouth church, Brooklyn Speeches were made by ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives; Major-General Howard, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, after which a collection of six thousand dollars was taken up to aid in building a Congregational church in Washington.

A meeting of colored persons was held last evening at Cooper Institute. The object of the meeting was to tender a reception to Mr. Frederick Douglass, who, however, was absent, and sent a letter to the Committee. Addresses were made by Messrs. Stuart, Downing, Remond, and Neil.

An important suit growing out of gold speculations has been tried before Judge Mullen, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2. Herman Friend alleges that the defendant, Lipman Topitz, employed him to buy and sell gold for him on commission. In 1864, when gold was depreciating, plaintiff had on hand some $43,150 which he had purchased for defendant. The market falling, he notified the defendant to make good his margin or the gold would be sold This he failed to do, and the sale took place accordingly, at a loss of $13,156 55, for which the suit was brought. Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed with interest.

An application was yesterday made to Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court Chambers, for an order preventing the trustees of Zeno Burnham, the mock auctioneer, now in State Prison, from selling his estate and allowing his family to carry on the business as heretofore. Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

An action was brought by Benjamin F. Kilman and others, officers on the revenue cutter *Crawford*, against Deputy Collector Charles P. Cinch, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Shipman and a jury, for the recovery of five thousand dollars—a moiety of the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated schooner *Ann Pickerel* After hearing the evidence and argument pro and con, Judge Shipman discharged the jury until he had examined the questions raised.

A motion for an injunction was made yesterday, before Justice Barnard in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by Philip G. Williams, administrator of Ellen G. Williams, to restrain Alfred Pell, Secretary of a branch office of the London Fire and Life Insurance Company, in this city, from disposing of a policy on the life of Ellen Williams, the deceased wife of plaintiff. The Court so ordered

Christian Dutcher residing at No. 123 West Broadway, attempted his own life yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. No cause for the deed is known.

A fire broke out last evening near Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, and destroyed property to the amount of about $11,000.

The premises Nos. 62 and 64 Greene street were partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage was about $1500

Stolen goods to the amount of $1150 were discovered yesterday on the premises of Isaac Harlem, No. 329 Pearl street. Harlem was arrested.

From the quarterly report of the Police Department, it appears that during the last three months 16,563 persons were arrested, of whom 12,133 were males and 4469 females, being 690 less than the quarterly average of the preceding year. Of the persons arrested 7352 were married, and 9261 were single; 13,582 could read and write; 111 could neither read nor write, and 2960 could read only. The total amount of property lost was $2 201,730 59, of which only $631,448 29 was recovered. During the quarter 4969 arrests were made in Brooklyn. FULTON.

American Bible Society.

This Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday at the Academy of Music. The annual business meeting was held at the Bible House, at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the old Board of Managers was re-elected for the ensuing year. The names of delegates were received, ten States being represented.

At 10 o'clock the anniversary exercises took plaae at the Academy, James Lennox, Esq., the President of the Society, presiding. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were Bishop McIlvaine, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. De Witt, Chancellor Ferris, Major General Howard, and ex-Governor Vroom of New Jersey. The President briefly addressed the audience, after which the Treasurer's and Secretary's reports were read, being in substance as follows:—

During the year four Vice-Presidents have been removed by death—Hon. John Belton O'Neall and Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney; Samuel Rhea and Benjamin L. Swan, Esqs.; the Rev. Dr. Lot Jones, of the Committee on Versions; and Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, Assistant to the Secretaries.

New auxiliaries recognized forty-four. Many societies have been reorganized, especially in the Southern States. Three hundred and fourteen societies have resupplied their fields during the year.

New life directors constituted, 124; new life members, 2414.

Receipts from all sources, $642,625 94; of which there were from sales, $365,801 11; from congregational collections, donations of auxiliaries and individuals, $182,879 10; legacies, $50,042 23; rents on stores and offices in Bible House, $20,364 06.

Books printed at the Bible House, 944,054; in foreign countries so far as reported, 175,205; total, 1,119,259 volumes, viz.: 325,607 Bibles, 590,448 Testaments, 68,000 Testaments with Psalms, 146,204 books of the Bible, of which 130,000 were in foreign countries.

There were also purchased abroad for distribution at cost to the society, 2976 Bibles, 7060 Testaments, 5815 books of the Bible. Total, 15,851 volumes.

Books issued from the Bible House, 931,745; value, $439,935 25; 256,436 Bibles, 630,347 Testaments, 64,645 books of the Bible, 435 volumes for the blind, two reprints of annual reports.

In foreign countries the issues and circulations were 206,540 volumes, in thirty-two languages, including 7957 sent from the Bible House.

Total issues, 1,150,528 volumes.

Books sold from the Depository, 686,952 volumes; value, $358,606 88.

Books donated, exclusive of foreign grants, 265,013; value, $64,779 50.

Addresses were subsequently delivered by Rev. Dr. Spring, Bishop McIlvaine, Rev. Dr. Runus Anderson, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; Rev. Thomas Phillips, of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Rev. Lachlin Taylor, Bishop James, Major-General Howard, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and others.

Mr. Winthrop said that the anniversary of the Bible Society was the most important one of the gatherings now being held in this city. The fact of his being a member of the Society gave him more pride than anything else in the world. His soul stirred within him as he thought of the immense good which the Society had done. It we could fathom the secret history of every volume of more than 21,000,000 of Bibles that it had issued, what a glorious prospect would be spread out before us! It it could be seen how many hearts have been gladdened by the Bible, how many homes have been blessed by it, what great influence it had exercised over the soldiers who had preserved the nation, the picture would, indeed, be a glorious one. We could spare Homer and Shakespeare, and have much left; but there would be an awful blank if the Bible were lost to the world. There are single chapters, single verses of that sacred volume of more value than all else ever written. The Society, he said, warmly welcomed to its annual jubilee the representatives of sister institutions in England, France, Canada, and elsewhere. He concluded by urging the Society to send the Bible to the freedmen of the South, and to finish the Arabic translation of the volume to be distributed among the one hundred and twenty thousand people of the East.

At the conclusion of the addresses the Society after singing the Doxology, adjourned to meet on the second Thursday of May, next year.—*New York World.*

The Indian Troubles in Arizona.

It is evident that the Indians who massacre the garrison at Fort Goodwin are Apaches—certainly the most treacherous and bloodthirsty of all the nomadic races scattered over the vast extent of the Northwestern territories. Since the first incursions of white pioneers into their domains, the Apaches have been troublesome. It cannot justly be said that they have ever been at peace with the whites. During the past three years—since the recovery of Arizona from Confederate hands—appeals to Congress for help have been frequent; but the majority have not thought it expedient to give protection.

There is reason to believe the Apaches have been stimulated to their bloody excesses by inhabitants of Utah; for it is known that the bodies of disguised Mormons have been found among the slain after a battle with and victory over the Apaches by our troops. Massacres of whites—of individuals, or of parties, generally of emigrants—have been of almost daily occurrence. A letter, received in San Francisco on the 22d April, dated at Las Paz, Arizona, April 13, announced that Major Miller, of the 14th United States Infantry, and four men, were killed while going from Fort Grant to Tucson. After the murder a company of Maricopas and Punas went in pursuit of the Apaches, killing twenty-five and capturing others.

Fort Goodwin, at which the recent massacre took place, is about eighty-five miles southeast of Las Paz, and eighty miles east of Arizona City, near Gila river. Its original name (if we remember rightly) was Fort Breckinridge, but it has been renamed in honor of the present Governor of Arizona. The fort was nearly on the line of the (proposed) Southern route of the Pacific Railroad, and was on the direct Southern emigrant route. Prescott, about forty miles north, the capital of Arizona, is a town of considerable importance, and from its exposed situation there is reason to fear that it may be visited by the Apaches, now doubly excited by their victory at Fort Goodwin.

Among the latest acts of President Lincoln's life was a proclamation warning all persons against furnishing Indians with arms. We reprint the proclamation:—

Whereas, Reliable information has been received that hostile Indians, within the limits of the United States, have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons living within foreign territory, and are therefore enabled to prosecute their savage warfare upon the exposed and sparse settlements of the frontier. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all persons engaged in that nefarious traffic, shall be arrested and tried by court-martial at the nearest military post, and, if convicted, shall receive the punishment due to their deserts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BANKR

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

The Austro-Prussian Question—The London "Times" Hoax—The Recent Attempt on the Life of the Czar—Movements of the French Emperor—Financial Condition of Spain and Italy—The Political Press of France, Theatres, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

PARIS, April 25.

'Tis all settled. We hear that Austria and Prussia will keep "hands off for a time" at least. The whole thing has been a perfect farce. What a pity that the pit, stalls, and boxes cost so much to the lookers-on!

On the 28th of March Austria complains of the armament of Prussia, and declares herself afraid of an assault on the part of her ally. On the 1st of April Prussia answers, *"No such thing"* and *"You are another:* it is you that are preparing for war, for you are concentrating your troops on the Bohemian frontier."

On the 5th of April Austria sings out, like the little children, "Oh! you *story*." On the 10th of April Prussia gets rude, and says *"You are a liar."* It was thought after this that the two friendly enemies, or *freundliche Feinde*, as they are called in Germany, must come to fisticuffs. However, all of a sudden Austria calls out *peccavi* and promises to disarm, though she had not been arming—oh! no, not the slightest—and to keep the peace for the future if Prussia will undertake to do ditto. Prussia has no objection, so that the upshot of the whole matter was that they kissed and made friends. *"Much ado about nothing,"* however, a little more, and the different shades of sauerkraut would have been banging each other about in fine style.

A TREMENDOUS HOAX,

equal to the famous Crimean hoax of 1855, was the other day played off on the London *Times*, by some speculator, who sent a forged letter to our great contemporary, signed "Lord Clarendon," sealed with the royal arms, and stating that private intelligence had just arrived from Vienna, announcing the recall of the Austrian envoy, Grat von Karolyi, from Berlin, and that the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops in Holstein had been ordered to evacuate Hamburg, and leave but a few regiments in the Duchies. The telegraph immediately despatched this intelligence, so imprudently published by the *Times*, all over Europe, which had the effect of causing all public securities to decline rapidly on the different stock exchanges of the Continent.

Bismark, it is affirmed, is yet sanguine and hopes to be able to carry all before him. However, it is a long lane that has no turning, and private letters from Berlin inform me that King William and the royal family of Prussia are getting rather tired of their dear Premier, as he never allows them a bit of peace.

It was hoped that the illness of Count Bismark would have been the means of keeping him away from business, and that the Austrian Kaiser and the Prussian King would have an opportunity of settling the German quarrel without the meddling of the officious Premier; however, "hope told a flattering tale." The disturber of the German peace is now all right again, and is doing all he can to make confusion worse confounded.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CZAR.

Kommissaroff, the Russian peasant who turned away the hand of the assassin who, on the 14th inst., fired at the Czar when entering his carriage, thereby saving the life of the Russian Autocrat, has been raised to the rank of noble by H. I. M. It is further stated that a public subscription will be made for him, and that the Empress has made him the present of a house to live in, not far from the Imperial Palace.

There have been great public rejoicings at St. Petersburg, and thanksgivings have been offered up in all the different places of public worship in the Russian capital. The Czar has already received telegrams from the different potentates of Europe congratulating him on his providential escape.

The Emperor, Empress, and the Prince Imperial of France will shortly proceed to Auxerre, to assist at the *concours annuel*, which will shortly take place in that town. After that the Emperor intends spending some time in Vichy, where he contemplates finishing the second volume of his "Life of Cæsar."

As regards home politics there is not much to note at present. The weather is so fine that our Senators and Deputies no doubt prefer snuffing the balmy air in the gardens of the Tuileries or of the Luxembourg, to the dry work to be gone through with in the Senate or in the Legislative body.

As regards Spain, things are not as they should be, and I dare say I shall be the first to inform you that we may have to look out for squalls coming from the peninsula. The financial state of that country is most deplorable, ruin staring one everywhere in the face. What can one expect from a Government whose time is taken up in discussing whether Monsieur Renan's work on the *Apostles* shall be allowed to be sold in Spain?

Italy is not much better off, as the Government dreams of nothing else than war, without a penny in the State coffers. The famous public subscription to cover the national debt has, as yet, not produced more than two millions. When will Victor Emanual and his advisers learn that the only hope of Italy's taking rank amongst the leading powers of Europe is to hoist the standard of peace?

Prince Napoleon, *our dear cousin* who the public papers said was to be the means of urging Italy to take up arms against all those that opposed its will, is, we learn, quietly cruising about the Gulf of Sorrento, and he will shortly make an exploring tour in the neighborhood of Pestum. Prince Humbert, the heir presumptive to the throne of Italy, the other day nearly met with a carriage accident similar to that which cost the Duke of Orleans his life, between Neuilly and Paris. Prim has arrived at Florence, accompanied by Colonel Campos. The arch-traitor intends spending some time in the Italian capital.

You see, Mr Editor, that everything seems pretty serene for the present; but nobody with two grains of sense believes that we can depend upon having peace for any length of time. *Nous dansons sur un volcan*, as we say here—the evil day has been postponed for a time.

Let us now pass to trifles light as air. The distinctive character of the French is to overdo everything. We are now inundated with cheap papers, and ere long we expect to see any publication exceeding one sou being flatly refused by the public of Paris. We have *Le Petit Journal*, *Le Soliel*, *L'Evenement*, *Les Nouvelles*, *cum multis aliis*, and all for the moderate charge of a half-penny or a penny.

Victor Hugo's "Travailleurs de la Mer" will be given gratis to the subscribers of the *Evenement* by Mons. de Villemessant. "I give thee all, I can no more." We expect that the competition will soon be so great that many of our penny editors will give us board and lodging provided we condescend to read their trash.

Our political press is now but a shadow of itself. It is being hounded to death by the Government, and will no doubt die of rapid consumption. The *Temps* having a few days ago criticized the severity of the State architects in forbidding one of the new theatres to be opened to the public under pretext that the building was not safe, was the next day treated with a *communique*, or warning—you know what means: three warnings make a shut-up. The *Temps* has been obliged to make the *amende honorable* and eat humble pie.

Deprived of liberty of the political press, we must console ourselves with what our historical writers are allowed to give us. Two works which will no doubt be translated into several languages have just appeared—Renan's "Life of the Apostles," and Michelet's "Louis XV." I must particularly recommend to your notice the latter, which is superior to anything written by the celebrated author of "La Femme."

THEATRES.

Nothing new. *Don Juan*, by Mozart, has taken the French quite by storm. The Theatre Lyrique will shortly try to do better than the Academie Imperiale de Musique, and give us another edition of Mozart's beautiful and popular opera. The managers of our theatres are no doubt preparing their best pieces for next year. *Nous verrons.*

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Flotow's new opera is named *Zelda*, and is to be produced in Paris in May.

—The London *Orchestra* says that the Pyne-Harrison company is re-forming.

—Some lady up in Pike, Missouri, has called her baby "Veto." Good luck to the lady and her baby, says the Missouri *Republican*.

—Carozzi Zucchi, whose illness was a dangerous inflammation of the throat, is recovering rapidly.

—Camilla Urso has appeared—with great success—before the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress.

—Mad'lle Patti gave Mad'lle Nilson, the Swedish artiste who sings at the Theatre Lyrique, a private dinner recently. None but the two families were present. There was ravishing singing after coffee.

—Mr. George Peabody is staying with his sister at Georgetown, near South Danvers, Mass. He declined a formal reception which was tendered to him by a committee of the citizens of South Danvers.

—A despatch from Fortress Monroe announces that Messrs. Charles O'Conor and George Shea, of New York city, have been retained as counsel for Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Davis is now with her husband.

—Miss Stebbins, of Cuckasaw county, Iowa, has received an appointment as Notary Public for that county. She is the first female ever having received such a commission, and is represented as eminently competent.

—Little Jaell, the pianist, has recently been presented by the King of Italy with a pin set in diamonds as a proof of the pleasure his Majesty derived from the composition dedicated to him, "Au bord de l'Arno."

—The latest fashionable collar for gents has turndown corners, on which appear dogs' and horses' heads. These figures are repeated on the wristbands. The shirt itself is spotted over with small horse-shoes, or with the heads of dogs and horses.

—The first hundred nights of the *Africaine* in Paris produced the sum of 1,000,000 francs. The authors, paid at the rate of 500 francs per night, received 50,000 francs. The tax levied for the poor of Paris was the eleventh part of the receipts, and consequently reached the large sum of 96,364 francs, nearly $20,000.

—In Paris an amusing caricature has been made of Mons. Verdi. The composer is represented half man and half lion, seated at the piano and composing; the mane falls over the whole body like a fur mantle, and the tail strikes the keys of the piano at the same time with his hands; on the open score before him is written, "Il trouve a tort" (*Trovatore*).

—In Paris, recently, several young noblemen have married below their rank, and from tradesmen's families. The young Duke de Brissac has married a young lady possessed of a fortune made in the sugar trade. The Marquis de la Rochelaquelin married the heiress of a shawl manufacturer. The Vicomte Gouey d'Arcy weds the daughter of a mason of the name of Abeille.

—The annual rate of mortality in London was 2433 during twenty-six years; and the mortality in the year 1865 of extreme heat and extreme cold was 2462. There was a sensible decline in the mortality of the districts south of the Thames. The mortality in the whole of the city population of the United Kingdom was at the rate of 2718 per cent.

—Illinois papers report that a short time ago quite a number of persons were congregated together in Lacon for the purpose of dancing, when a lady of their number said she thought dancing was a foolish and sinful way of spending time, and that if the gentlemen and ladies would kneel down, she would pray for them. They did so, and they held a good prayer-meeting.

—Disappointment at having two pictures refused by the jury of the Paris Salon has led an artist named Jules Holzapfell to commit suicide. He wrote to his brother:—"The members of the jury do not know me; I have neither friends nor enemies among them. So I've no talent, and when a man hasn't talent at forty it is time to die." The brother hurried to his lodgings, and found that Jules had just blown out his brains.

—A curious item of statistics in the French papers illustrates the superstition of the Parisians. It is observed that on Fridays the omnibus travel of Paris diminishes in proportion of twenty-five per cent.,—so strong is the superstitious avoidance of doing anything that can be helped on that "unlucky" day. It is also further remarked, that when Friday happens to fall on the 13th of the month, the omnibus receipts decrease at the rate of fifty per cent.

—Among the losers by the great Detroit fire on the 27th ult. is Carl Schurz, of the Detroit *Post*. He had two large boxes in the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, containing a very valuable portion of his library, a collection of fine geographical and military maps, a collection of photographic reproductions of the best paintings in the gallery of Madrid, several volumes of manuscript, a number of letters from Mr. Lincoln, and other prominent persons, and all his correspondence with his family during the last twelve years, embracing an almost complete diary of the political and military events with which he has been connected.

—Mademoiselle Tietjens, on her way home from Hamburg, where she was received with extraordinary enthusiasm, sang at Elberfeld, in Germany, at a concert given by the Liedertafel, on the 7th ult. The different choirs of Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, Crefeld, and Barmess, united to perform Max Bruch's cantata, "Frithjof," in which Mademoiselle Tietjens sang the soprano music. The enthusiasm was so great that she was literally pelted with bouquets from all parts of the hall, and after her aria from *Don Giovanni*, and two German songs, she was again and again called to the platform to bow her acknowledgments.

—The French War Department is making arrangements with the Eastern Railway Company for conveyance from Metz to Paris of the "Griffon," an enormous bronze cannon, which has now been for sixty years in the arsenal of the former place. This gun was taken by the French army, in the seventh year of the Republic, from the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, near Coblentz. It was cast in 1578, and is ornamented with chasings somewhat rudely executed. Its length is 14 feet 10½ inches, with a calibre of nearly 11 inches, which would require a ball of 172 lbs. The weight is 13 tons 15 cwt.; the carriage, which was made at Metz, weighs nearly six tons. According to report, this curious piece of ordnance is for the Paris Museum of Artillery.

—The Boston *Transcript* calls attention to the fact that twenty-one of the present members of the Senate of the United States are natives of New England, divided among the six States as follows:—Rhode Island, 2—Anthony and Sprague; Vermont, 3—Howard, of Michigan, Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Poland, of Vermont; Connecticut, 3—Trumbull, of Illinois, Foster and Dixon; Maine, 3—Howe, of Wisconsin, Nesmith, of Oregon, and Lot M. Morrill; Massachusetts, 5—Morgan, of New York, Edmunds, of Vermont, Pomeroy, of Kansas, Charles Sumner, and Wade, of Ohio; New Hampshire, 5—Wilson, of Massachusetts, Chandler, of Michigan, Grimes, of Iowa, Clark, of New Hampshire, and Fessenden, of Maine. Only two of the New England States—Rhode Island and Connecticut—are represented exclusively by native sons in the Senate.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line running through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to WM. HAMILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE"

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 16 No. 1528 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents of Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

3 13 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11.15 A. M., 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8, and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7.46, 8.46, 10.14, and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.06, 7.26 and 10.26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.15 A. M., Way-mail, 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4.49 and 8.52 A. M., and 3.38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.33 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5.00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8.00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10.00 "
Fast Line	at	12.00 M.
Parkesburg	at	1.00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2.30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4.00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at	5.30 "
Erie Mail	at	9.00 "
Philadelphia Express	at	11.10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at	1.10 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at	7.10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8.20 "
Parkesburg	at	9.60 "
Lancaster Train	at	12.30 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1.10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4.40 "
Day Express	at	5.50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9.10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 651 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,

Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK,

No. 137 DOCK Street.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 1 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9.15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1.55 P. M., arrive at New York 3.40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

The CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

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JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

3 13 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6.45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5.45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5.26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6.05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6.10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,

General Superintendent.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 20 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9.10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10 minutes, 8, 9.40, 11 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9.10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.40 minutes A. M., 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.05 minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7.50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.35 minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8.20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

Depot NINTH and GREEN Sts.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8.55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7.30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8.30 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12.45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.00 P. M., Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7.00 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7.35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7.35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9.20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.35 A. M. and 12.30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8.30 P. M., passing Reading at 1.30 A. M. and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at

ON HEARING A LITTLE MUSICAL-BOX.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

O full of sweetness, crispness, ease,
Compound of lovely smallinesses,
Accomplished trifle—tell us what
To call thee, and disgrace thee not.
Words of fancies come about us
Thrill within and glance without us.
Now we think that there must be
In thee some humanity.
Such a taste composed and fine
Smiles along that touch of thine.
Now we call the heavenly rain,
For thy fresh, continued strain;
Now a hail, that on the ground
Splits into light heaps of sound;
Now the concert, neat and nice,
Of a pigmy paradise;
Sprinkles then from singing fountains;
Fairies heard on tops of mountains;
Nightingales endued with art,
Caught in listening to Mozart;
Stars that make a distant tinkling,
While their happy eyes are twinkling;
Sounds for scattered rills to flow to;
Music, for the flowers to grow to.

O thou sweet and sudden pleasure,
Dropping in the lap of leisure,
Essence of harmonious joy,
Epithet-exhausting toy.
* * * * * * *
Come, then, for another strain;
We must have thee o'er again.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Danger of Hasty Burial.—A French Archbishop recently gave an account of his own narrow escape from death by premature burial, and a similar story is now told by M. Lalu, cure of Gizay, France. He says:—"I have just witnessed a fact which has greatly excited the people of the neighborhood. A woman named Radogonde Degnesseau, who was supposed to be dead, was to have been interred in the morning, and the relatives were all in attendance, when the person who had laid out the corpse, as she was completing her work, fancied she discovered a slight movement in the right arm. Upon examination the woman was found to be still alive. I immediately went to see the woman, and found no pulse—no movement; the members were perfectly stiff, but by close observation at intervals an almost imperceptible swelling of one of the arteries of the neck could be discerned. I let a few drops of brandy fall upon her teeth, which were clenched in such a manner that it was impossible to separate them, and shortly after a slight hissing noise was heard. She continues still (twenty-four hours after) in the same comatose state."

Employment of Girls in Collieries.—Among recent papers presented to the British Parliament is the death of a girl twelve years old, at the Moss House Colliery, in Lancashire. On going to work last month, on the first morning of her engagement, she arrived at 7, instead of 6 o'clock, and found no one in attendance at the surface, where she was to be employed, to instruct her. Setting herself to work as best she could, she made a mistake which released an empty truck on a descending railway, and, not knowing what to do, she was crushed in her efforts to stop it. Mr. Higson reports that in his district a great number of girls and women are employed above ground to separate dirt and shale from the coal, load the railway trucks, and move them to and from the screens, but it is an exception for a girl of such tender age to be so employed, and he has not met with a parallel case.

Family Nomenclature.—The "strange name" which recently appeared in an advertisement in the Canterbury papers, in England, respecting claims on the estate of "Acts-Apostles Pegden," has brought out an explanation. Mr. Pegden had four elder brothers, who were named Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, in succession. When the happy parents were presented with their fifth son, they deemed it a matter of religion to adhere to the order of the calendar; and so, when the infant Pegden was presented at the font, and the minister demanded "Name this child," the good parson was startled with the response, "Acts-Apostles." All remonstrance was vain. And so Mr. "Acts-Apostles Pegden" has handed down a name memorable to posterity.

Oil Wells in Russia.—A very rich oil well has been discovered in the district of Natuchaitz, on the shore of the Caspian sea. After boring a depth of one hundred and twenty feet in the solid rock, a stream of oil made its appearance, and flowed for twenty minutes. A deafening noise followed, accompanied by a slight earthquake, which so frightened the workmen that they all fled. When the noise had subsided a jet of clear water, tasting very salt, sprang up with great violence. After this jet had exhausted itself (which it took twenty-six minutes in doing) a quantity of froth, smoke, and stones issued out of the cavity, which was now found to contain nothing but pure oil. Since then from fifteen hundred to two thousand pailfuls of the oil have been drawn out, the only instrument used being a common wooden siphon two inches in diameter.

The Gains of Dramatic Authors in France.—The most successful comedy of the season in Paris continues to be the *Famille Benoiton*, played at the Vaudeville, in the Rue Vivienne. It has now been played for nearly five months without interruption, except once during Holy Week. Its hundredth night was the 14th of February. The receipts of the house up to that night were 463,761 francs, or an average of 4637 francs per night. The gains of the author for the same period were—first, 10,000 francs by way of premium; second, author's tickets to the amount of 108 francs for each performance; and third, twelve per cent. on the money taken at the doors, so that he has received in three months a sum of 77,270 francs, or $15,450.

Color-Blindness.—A curious essay on the subject of color-blindness has recently been published in *Poggendorff's Annalen*. The writer, Dr. Rose, concludes, as the result of several experiments:—1. That with the color-blind it is always the light of the greatest or of the least refrangibility that first becomes imperfect. 2. That invariably, as the disease increases, the patient ceases to perceive only that light which had previously the greatest or least refrangibility of the rays visible to him. 3. That color-blindness is always characterized by a shortening of the spectrum, and never by an interruption. Herr Rose has invented an instrument for the detection of color-blindness, and for measuring the extent of this condition.

An Extraordinary Story.—The following anecdote is told in Berlin:—At a ball given last week, on the seventeenth birthday of the daughter of one of the noblest families, a mysterious figure—a monk mask—entered the saloon precisely at midnight, and disappeared, after having presented the young lady with a basket of flowers. On examining the contents, an ebony coffin was found inlaid with silver, containing a bridal wreath, an arrow piercing a lily, and a paper on which was written, "A greeting from the world of shadows." It should be added that, though the mother became insensible, the young Countess did not lose her presence of mind, but continued dancing, and betrayed no emotion whatever.

Severe Winter in Iceland.—Iceland is always a cold place in winter, as its name signifies, but last winter was worse than usual. Dr. Hjaltalin, the principal physician on the island, writes:—"We have had a frightful winter, the mean temperature having been 5 degrees below the mean of our winters. The thermometer during the last few days has ranged between 12 degrees and 14 degrees of Celsius. This state of things will no doubt occasion a most tremendous northern icedritt, the consequence of which you will feel in England and other northern countries. The enormous iceblocks will be drifted into the Atlantic, and, melting there, will be the cause of much rain, hail, and snow, with a considerable lowering of your mean summer temperature."

Higher Wages in Ireland.—The rapid increase of emigration from the southern counties of Ireland is producing a result of which the laboring population cannot complain. The wages for farm laborers have lately reached the highest figure ever known in Kerry—twelve shillings to fifteen shillings sterling a week, with board. In many parts of the county of Cork the rate is ten shillings; and as emigration continues as brisk as ever, labor is likely to command this price generally. For twenty years there has not been such an emigration from the port of Drogheda as at present.

Austrian Tyranny in Venice.—At Venice, lately, a body of young men wished to present Mad'lle Vaneri, of the opera, a huge bouquet, but the police interdicted the gift because the flowers were arranged to represent the national colors. Thereupon the young fellows made a great shouting in honor of their favorite at the theatre, and carried the bouquet to her house in a gondola.

Irish Girls Selling their Hair.—A French journal says that "Ireland furnishes the chief portion of the false plaits worn now-a-days by Parisian ladies, and if the Corps Legislatif would only bring in a bill for putting a tax on the importation of Irish hair into the empire, France might, without damaging her budget, abolish the stamp duty on newspapers."

A Joke by Carlyle.—It is said that Mr. Carlyle was recently offered the decree of LL.D., but declined the honor, laughing it off in a letter with such excuses as that he had a brother a Dr. Carlyle (an M. D., and known in literature as the translator of "Dante"), and that if two Dr. Carlyles should appear at Paradise, mistakes might arise.

Salisbury Cathedral.—The restoration of the exterior of Salisbury Cathedral, in England, is completed, excepting the west front. Earl Beauchamp has offered one thousand pounds to be expended on the erection of an altar screen, as a memorial to his ancestor, Bishop Beauchamp, who was appointed in 1450.

An Anatomical Phenomenon.—A phenomenon was lately observed at Tournay, France. A post-mortem examination of a young non-commissioned officer, who died in the military hospital, showed that all the internal organs were reversed—the heart was on the right side and the liver on the left, etc.

A Button Collector.—The late French composer, Clapison, was a great collector of curiosities. He has left, among other things, a collection of buttons of the time of Louis XIV, the Regency, Louis XV, Louis XVI, and the Revolution.

Perils of Crinoline.—The other day a man got entangled in the crinoline of a woman who was walking along Ludgate Hill, London, and was thrown to the ground, and so severely injured that death ensued from effusion of blood on the brain.

A Pious Office.—The Emperor of Austria on Good Friday went through the annual ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor old men and so many old women. The eldest of the group was ninety-six years of age, the youngest eighty-five.

The French Bible Translation.—The Paris Society for the translation of the Bible has been violently attacked by the French Ultramontanes. The Bishop of Montauban declares that the enterprise is neither honest, decent, nor canonical.

Punishment of Cock-fighting.—The Belgian Chamber is about to introduce a new clause into the penal code of that country punishing with fine or imprisonment all persons convicted of cock-fighting.

Increase of Mormonism in Norway.—The number of Mormons in Norway is increasing. There are now 563 of them at Christiana, 198 of whom are men and 365 women.

Decision in the Colt Will Case.

A final decision by the Supreme Court Judges on the contested will of the late Colonel Samuel Colt was made yesterday at New Haven. It is decided that the interest of Colonel Colt's brother, Judge Colt, in the stock of the Colt's Arms manufacturing Company, is a life estate, and not an absolute one; that he takes 574 shares of the stock; and that besides the back dividends he takes interest on the dividends, so far as the Arms Company has used the money and made interest. The Court distributes the residue of the stock, which is found to be 5346 shares, as follows:—

To Mrs. Colt	1149 shares	
To James B. Colt (for life)	574	"
To Samuel C Colt	574	"
To Caldwell H. Colt	574	"
To Henrietta Colt, deceased	574	"
To Elizabeth E. Colt, deceased	574	"
To Samuel J. Colt deceased	574	"
To Christopher Colt's children	459	"
To R. D. Hubbard, R. W. H. Jarvis, and Mrs. Colt, as executors	57	" each.
To L. F. Sargent	57	"
To E. K. Root	57	"

A dividend, we believe, of about 150 per cent. on these shares is now due from the time of Colonel Colt's death. It would give $86,000 as Judge Colt's share. It will be seen that a very large amount goes into the hands of Mrs. Colt for herself and children, living and deceased.—*Hartford Times, 8th.*

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE

OFFERS

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton

ALSO, THE GENUINE

EAGLE VEIN COAL

Same sizes, same price,

A Superior Quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, with credits any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON,

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Collieries, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 18 6m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 14 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,

for the purchase of 843 000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—

18 000 feet 1½ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129 000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
75,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10 000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
30,000 feet 1½ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 3 inch Pine.
34 500 feet 4 inch Pine.
87,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 3 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.,

By order of the Quartermaster General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O.
4 23 tM31

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 10, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of May, instant, for the supply of 80,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 80,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef is to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

H. BRIDGES,
5 10 10t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
Office of Assistant Quartermaster,
No. 250 G Street,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30 18t U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION of Five Hundred Feet of River Wall at Fairmount Park will be received in accordance with plan and specifications made by J. C. Sidney, Architect, in the office of the Commissioner of City Property.

The Proposals should be directed to the undersigned, and be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR RIVER WALL."

Seventy per cent. will be paid monthly as the work is done; the balance when the whole is completed and accepted.

The Proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders by the Committee on City Property, at their meeting on TUESDAY, May 22, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHARLES DIXEY,
5 9wfm6t Commissioner of City Property.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
PROPOSALS FOR ENGINE HOUSE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for building the Engine House, Boiler House, and Stack for the Roxborough Water Works.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

No bid will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.

HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
5 8 3t Chief Engineer of Water Department, Phila.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT—
PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Office Superintendent Public Printing,
Washington, April 27, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 23d of April, 1866, is withdrawn.

4 30 mwftmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
Department of Virginia,
Richmond, Va., May 2, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz:—

Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.

Class 2. 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons prime Timothy Hay, baled.

Class 3. 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw, baled.

Class 4 Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Note Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum 2 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid, and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality.

Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed to be furnished.

The wood, hay, and straw will be subject to inspection on delivery.

Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class 4 must accompany the proposals.

All supplies to be delivered to the United States Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe as they may be required, free of expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 5 8t Department of Virginia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 30 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the widow and children of said decedent have filed their petition and an appraisement of the personal property which they elect to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by said Court on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866 unless exceptions be filed thereto. J. GORDON BRINCKLE,
5 8 tur2w* Attorney for Petitioner.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD. D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colognes, Fomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twix Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 418 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1866.

THOMAS E. CABILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to all many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

4 23m A. BROWN.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graden, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1018 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Geblod, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 227 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 405 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Kiretn's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Washington, Second and Quarry streets
F. Thomas, No. 153 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 518 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a purifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

D&LKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Fine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 338 N. NINTH street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must and now like to speak in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. B. STOCKTON,
4 28mwf2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 7 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Dun,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world

INLAND INSURANCE

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union

FIRE INSURANCE

On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
125 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99 555
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	83 200
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,587 50
7,750	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 9
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,330 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
36,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,436,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,914 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	49 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 137. Estim

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

and Jury of the United States Circuit Court in Norfolk Beginning Their Labors—Views of Judge Underwood's Charge—Probable Removal of the Court to Richmond and Trial of Jeff. Davis in June.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court met at 10 o'clock this morning at Norfolk, pursuant to the instructions of Judge Underwood yesterday, and were in session with closed doors all day. As this is the first time this Court has been in session here since the beginning of the war, there will be no cases to be tried until the Grand Jury bring in some bills of indictment. Meantime, the papers and people of Norfolk are a good deal excited over the charge of Judge Underwood. Although in it he did not make mention of the name of Jeff. Davis or a single Rebel General, his references to them as deserving candidates for indictment and trial for treason were too clear and pointed to be by any possibility misunderstood.

This is a feature of the charge very many do not relish. Another feature of dislike is his style of dealing with the negro question. Regarding the sessions of the court for trial of treason causes, it is confidently expected that the bill pending in Congress, and already having passed the Senate, calling for its removal to Richmond, will pass, and leave these cases to be tried in the latter city. From what I learned to-day I feel very well assured that a true bill of indictment will be brought in against Jeff. Davis. I feel further assured that I may prophesy with great certainty that his trial will begin in less than a month from now, that the city of Richmond, the great hotbed of treason, where he spent most of the years of the war, and strove the hardest to carry to successful conclusion his treasonable schemes, will be the scene of his trial, and that Chief Justice Chase will preside at the trial. The present probability is that the present Grand Jury and Court will accomplish but very brief work in Norfolk, and that the really important and earnest work to be done will be entered upon on the 6th of next June in Richmond.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GEORGE PEABODY AT HOME.

His Retirement for a Season to his Country Home—Description of his House in Georgetown, Mass.—Quiet Habits of the Great Millionaire, etc.

GEORGETOWN, Mass., May 9.—Hardly a fortnight ago Mr. George Peabody landed in the United States, and, avoiding all display, and, indeed, almost rejecting the offers of common courtesy from his old acquaintances, he sought the scenes of his childhood to recuperate from the fatigues of a toilsome journey and enliven his mind by surrounding himself with the associations of the past.

Mr. Peabody since last Thursday has been living with his sister, Mrs. Daniels, who resides in this village. Georgetown is situated northeast of Boston a distance of twenty-eight miles, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad. The village is small, probably containing not over a thousand inhabitants. Mrs. Daniels' residence is a medium-sized double frame house, painted white, with green shutters, and stands back about twelve feet from the main street, on which it fronts. Here Mr. Peabody proposes to make his home during the summer. Everything about the place is plain, but neat and clean, and in making this his choice, aside from the claims of affection, we have a fine instance of the simplicity of the taste of the man.

On the early train this morning Mr. Peabody left for Boston to attend to some business requiring his presence. He will return here, it is expected, this evening or to-morrow. He closely abstains from all society for the present, despite the numerous requests to get up a formal reception. He says he wishes several weeks' rest. The people of the village, much to their praise, have not pressed the subject further.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A DANCER DEAD.—Mad'lle Rigolboche, the toast of the Paris cafés two or three years ago, is dead. The print shops of Paris were formerly crowded by boys and men in search of her photograph, taken in every conceivable attitude. The bookshops exhibited "Memoires de Rigolboche," with portraits of the danseuse in various positions; there were cravats *a la* Rigolboche, Rigolboche boots, Rigolboche gloves, and a score of other things. As the dancer ceased to attract, the books about her became waste paper, and the poor creature died in the ward of a public hospital, and was buried in the Fosse Commune.

HELPING REDUCED SAVANS.—Some years ago the celebrated French chemist Thenard founded a society for helping scientific men or their families in reduced circumstances. The *Societe de Secours des Amis des Sciences* numbers two thousand seven hundred members, and during the last nine years it has distributed a sum of 150,000 francs. It is now proposed to give annually a series of lectures, and several eminent professors have volunteered their services. The Empress has given her patronage to the affair, and the lectures are to be deliverld by Delauny, M. Fremy, Bertrand and Jamin.

BALLOONING.—A curious apparatus for propelling balloons through the air has been devised by Mr. Butler, one of the members of the council of the new Æronautical Society in London. It consists of a pair of wings, operated from the car of the balloon, whose downward blow is calculated to strike with a force exceeding forty pounds, a power equivalent to an ascensive force of one thousand cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen. The action required is somewhat similar to that of rowing.

SPECULATIONS IN INDIA.—A recent return of the number of joint-stock companies registered in Calcutta during the year 1865, shows that the nominal capital invested during that period amounted to £1,698,000 rupees, divided among twenty-four associations. Eleven companies have been wound up. The shortest-lived speculation was the "Northwest of India Cotton Screwing Company," which, from its name, could scarcely expect any other fate than that of being "wound up."

CULTIVATION OF THE OYSTER IN ENGLAND.—The subject of encouraging the cultivation of the oyster in English waters is before the House of Commons. A commission appointed for the purpose enumerates the coasts of Kent and Essex, chiefly the estuaries of the Thames, Clew Bay, in Ireland, and portions of the Scottish coast as eligible places for oyster-beds.

A "HAPPY FAMILY."—A curious family has just been established in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. In an iron cage have been placed a young lioness, an Algerian wild boar, and a little dog. The last is quite the master, the lioness generally amusing herself with teasing the boar. When, however, the lioness goes too far, the dog interferes and re-establishes order.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BERLIN.—Prussian architects appointed by the Government are to visit Paris and London, for the purpose of studying the Chamber of Deputies and the Houses of Parliament, with a view to the new houses to be built in Berlin on the site of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory. The estimates are $1,125,000.

THE TEST OATH.—Hon. John Hogan, one of the Missouri Congressmen, asserted in a speech at St. Louis, on Tuesday night, that he had been informed by one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court that the Missouri preachers' and lawyers' test oath law was unconstitutional. The decision will not be officially made public until next winter.

FIRES IN PETERSBURG.—At Petersburg, Va., on Monday night last, two churches belonging to the colored people were set on fire and consumed, and during the conflagration another was discovered on fire, but in time to save the building. The event has caused much excitement in the community.

A NEW GAS-BURNER.—A new gas-burner has been introduced in Edinburgh. The nib is composed of "patent adamas," a siliceous substance not liable to corrosion or oxidation; and the result is that the flame is always steady, and the gas thoroughly consumed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening is dedicated to the leading lady of this theatre, Miss Price. She offers for her benefit a piece new to this city, entitled *The Silver Lining*. Mr. Mordaunt, an actor whose power and talent have secured him the favor of the public, will take the principal character. Mr. Marlowe, Mrs. Henri, and Mrs. Crease also appear. Miss Jefferson afterwards plays "Gertrude," in the *Loan of a Lover*. Miss Price is very handsome, and has oodls of admirers. She is sure of a fine house.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mackay will take a benefit, giving us three pieces, in which the specialties of his talents will be seen to the greatest advantage—*Old Phil's Birthday, Napoleon's Old Guard*, and *Wild Ducks*—a most attractive bill.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Leo Hudson concludes her engagement on to morrow evening, and all who have not seen her will do well to be on hand. At the end of the coming week the theatre will be closed, and the whole of the auditorium furnished with chairs finished in scarlet plush. After the vacation the place will be reopened under an entirely new management, and important changes will occur. A new company will appear, and it is expected that some novelties will be produced. Mr. Blanchard and his finely trained dogs will appear at an early day.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams appears this evening in the part of "Raphael," in *The Marble Heart*. Miss Orton will appear as "Marco," and Mr. George H. Clarke as "Volage." The play is a favorite one, and exceedingly interesting. Mr. Adams is eminently suited to the hero.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Hamlet*, with the genius of Mr. Booth, enhanced by the fine scenery and "getting up is drawing full houses every night."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Gabriel's benefit. The *Green Monster*, and Gabriel in a speaking part. Gabriel's English is not the least amusing part of the performance. To-morrow a matinee—the very last.

ORGAN OPENING.—It should be remembered that the new and magnificent organ of St. Clement's Church will be opened this evening. This splendid instrument was originally built for the Harmonia Society, and occupied the south gallery in Concert Hall. Some time ago it was purchased by the trustees of St. Clement's Church, who, after securing the services of Mr. Standbridge, its original builder, had it greatly enlarged and improved. It is considerably the largest organ in the city, and, with but four exceptions, the largest in the country. The evening will be an occasion which persons of musical taste will enjoy.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, with the following programme:—

Ouverture, "Ruebezahl".....Flotow
"Remain with Me," song.....Abt
"Dreams on the Ocean," waltz.....Jos. Gungl
Andantino Grazioza from 5th Sinfonie.....Gade
Fest Ouverture.....Weber
Aria from *Don Giovanni*.....Mozart
Second Finale from *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.....Nicolai

HANDEL AND HADYN SOCIETY.—This fine musical association give their closing concert on next Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music. The fine Cantata of the "Seasons," by Hadyn, will be performed on the occasion. Miss Caroline Richings, and Messrs Simpson and Thomas sustain the principal roles. These concerts are very popular, and have always drawn good houses.

HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS, at Locust and Broad, will remain but two days longer. It is the most complete and the most brilliant in appointments we have ever had. The live animals, too, are great of their kind, and wonderful to behold in their savage grandeur. The whole exhibition is varied and magnificent.

CONCERT HALL.—The sable prima donna, Miss Greenfield known as the "Black Swan," will give a grand concert here on Wednesday evening next. Miss Greenfield has a wonderful voice and great musical talent, which has been well cultivated.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The panorama of Moscow is exhibited this evening, and to-morrow there will be a matinee. Artistically and historically, this panorama possesses great interest.

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UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

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Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

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THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
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For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.
Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

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Either Polished or Oiled,
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Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

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FROM $6'50 TO $25'00.
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ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK
Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
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They have three apartments, and are thoroughly ventilated. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
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Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
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4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

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Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking, 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound.
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1'50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
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6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco, viz.:—

Sugar-cured Siemless Navy, per pound,		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
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Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good	do.	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
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Cheap lots of Dress Goods. Bought very low a the late auction sales.
Black all-wool Delaines, double width, 56 and 75 cents.
French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents.
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Best quality American Prints, 16 and 18½ cents.

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Just opened, 5000 pieces Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, White Piques, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks, Muslins, Striped and Plaid Cambric Muslins, Hair Cord Stripe Muslins.

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